



Daily Report

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MARXIST JOURNAL Conference Wrap-ups

Bilak Addresses Session

AU190913 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
13 Apr 88 p 6

["Excerpts From Speech by Comrade Vasil Bilak," CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary, at the 12 April session of the international conference of the representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, held in Prague on 12-15 April]

[Text] Significant events have taken place in the world since our last meeting, events requiring comprehensive analysis. And this naturally concerns the work of our periodical. We must therefore confer on how to proceed.

What do we regard as substantial in the current developments?

All of us have sensed a certain improvement in the political atmosphere in the world—the normalization process in international relations has been set in motion. From this viewpoint the achievement of a USSR-U.S. agreement on the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons is of extraordinary significance. The conclusion of this agreement has meant the culmination of an important phase in the fight waged by the socialist countries for disarmament and the consolidation of international security. The agreement represents the first step toward real disarmament, toward the possibility of achieving progress in other spheres.

We in Czechoslovakia attribute great significance to this, and strive to do our share for normalizing the situation both in Europe and on a worldwide scale. This is also the aim of our efforts (undertaken jointly with the GDR) to create a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-free zone in central Europe—the aim of the CSSR's new comprehensive initiative to establish a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states, in an effort to further develop the pan-European process.

In pointing out the positive changes in international relations, we must not lose sight of another aspect of the current developments. There is no doubt that the situation in the world remains very controversial. The threats hanging over mankind are as topical as ever. The struggle between socialism and imperialism, between the forces of peace and progress on the one hand and the forces of reaction and war on the other, continues to develop in various forms both on a worldwide scale, but also in specific areas. The decisive breakthrough has not yet taken place; so we can expect to be confronted by quite a number of different problems. Every step toward consolidating peace, every step on the path toward international security and disarmament, will be a difficult struggle.

Significant changes are currently taking place in the world of socialism. Restructuring, democratization, the acceleration of socioeconomic development both in the Soviet Union and in other socialist countries—all this is of decisive significance for the further growth of the potential of socialism, for the consolidation of the forces of peace and progress in the world.

Not so long ago we jointly celebrated the 70th anniversary of Great October. The Moscow meeting of the representatives of communist, workers, and other parties and movements with a progressive orientation held on that occasion convincingly showed how widely the revolutionary legacy of Great October is currently being implemented. It confirmed that, under the present conditions, socialism is the main moving force of progressive changes in the world, and that it is capable of coping with the historical tasks facing it. The Moscow meeting has also become a kind of probe, applied to show us the present situation in the international communist movement. The movement represents the enormous potential of peace and social progress; nevertheless, for various subjective and objective reasons this potential is not being adequately utilized. Comrade Gorbachev recalled at the Moscow meeting that the world needs the communist movement—but that it must be rejuvenated. And in this respect, too, our common journal is irreplaceable.

In 1988 we will be celebrating the 70th anniversary of this journal (its editorial office has found permanent headquarters in our capital Prague); this occasion will provide us with a good opportunity to look back, to ponder and appraise the road traversed by the journal since its inception. This road was not always easy or straight, since every event in the revolutionary movement, in the life of individual fraternal countries, and generally in the world was logically reflected in the work of the editors' collective and in the contents of our journal.

Our entire extensive international collective is now discussing the mission of this journal, its successes and shortcomings, and its further prospects. We have met today to set its further course, by joint effort. It is known that the number of parties involved in the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM (OMS) has reached a respectable figure—there are 70 of them. The journal is published in dozens of countries in the world; it provides the fraternal parties with opportunities to exchange information and experience, thus contributing to efforts aimed at working out important issues of the theory, strategy, and tactics of the communist movement. The present discussion has already shown us that all participating parties, regardless of their different, often even opposing, ideas about the mission of this journal (ideas determined by the level of the individual parties' needs and their status in their own countries), are greatly interested in improving the standards of our journal.

It will do no harm to recall here that the specific features characterizing this journal have no precedent in the world. It rallies a wide range of countries with different features and interests. The peculiarities of current world developments, the new tasks, and the changed conditions for the activities of communist and workers parties are all undoubtedly forcing us to take these new realities into account.

In our view, the international communist movement needs (today more than ever) a journal dealing with theory and information—one which would assist the political aktiv of individual parties. It is necessary to brief each other on our theoretical knowledge of the changing reality, so that we can distinguish between the particular and the general and also help each other to determine our own goals and means in the dialectic linkage of the complicated class struggle with the struggle for the survival of mankind. A broader view will provide us with a better grasp of the new processes in the individual parties and states and help us learn from this. Let us also not forget the moral aspect of this periodical as one of the rostrums of the international communist movement. Such meetings as this one, meetings which assess the activities of the journal and its editorial office, are undoubtedly an important (and, in fact, during the last 20 years the only regular) forum where the fraternal parties can exchange views.

In connection with this statement we will nevertheless agree that, while preserving all the positive features achieved during the many years of the journal's existence, it is essential to improve the contents and forms of its work and of its editorial apparatus.

In our view the report expresses the need to clearly define the periodical's main goals and the orientation of its contents. We believe that, at the present stage, one of the important tasks of this periodical is to help overcome the problems in the international communist movement. In order to fulfill this function successfully, the OMS periodical must be changed into a rostrum of creative Marxism and new political thinking; it must deal with the most topical issues of theory and practice and reflect the wide range of ideas, views, and experience of the communist, workers, and national liberation movements, of the entire revolutionary and democratic movement in the world.

The journal should not try to evade any vital issue. It should provide a deep and substantiated analysis of the present phase of world development in all its contradictions, and comprehensively assess both the experience acquired to date by world socialism, and the realistic prospects of its further development. It is as important to reappraise the nature of contemporary imperialism and its ability to adjust to new situations, but also the exacerbation of conflicts between its individual centers. It will also be necessary to theoretically substantiate and

document the problems connected with introducing a new economic order and with fighting for social and national liberation and social progress.

In this context it is obvious that it will be inevitable to ponder setting up a kind of scientific-research base attached to the periodical. This base could begin, for instance, by establishing a certain form of cooperation between the scientific-research institutes of individual fraternal parties and the periodical. We believe that in the future this will play an increasingly important role in shaping the profile of the journal.

We also think that one need not fear polemics and exchanges of views with the representatives of social democratic, ecological, pacifist, or other circles on the pages of the journal. They would help spread Marxist views among the democratic public in the non-socialist world, at the same time providing us with better information about the trends in opinions in these circles.

We note with satisfaction that the journal has already embarked on the path of transformation, that it is abandoning the bastions of dogmas and going out to work in the field with open views, raising questions and striving to start a dialogue. It is making an effort to explain the linkage between the class struggle and the struggle to save civilization.

However, the organizational structure of the journal and the style of work of its apparatus will have to be adjusted to the new conditions and needs, and to the new orientation of the periodical. Our movement has been discussing these problems for some time. It is no secret that we also conferred on these matters at the recent Havana conference of Central Committee secretaries of the communist and workers parties in socialist countries who are responsible for international issues; and that the conference yielded a number of ideas on how to perfect the activities of the journal. After consulting other parties, and by making use of these suggestions, we have tried to formulate certain proposals which we are now submitting to you for assessment.

We believe that the present name of the journal need not be changed; in our view, the decisive thing is that it is a journal of the communist and workers parties.

However, we attribute great significance to a reform of its structure and of the operations of its editorial office. We consider it expedient for the editorial board to be headed by a chief editor, whom the editorial board would elect for the period up to the next regular session—which, as we envisage, would convene every 4 years.

We recommend, for your appraisal, the proposal that the advisory board [kollegium] consist of the chief editor; the periodical's responsible editors; and the chairmen of regional commissions and of commissions for special problems and themes, who would be elected. The tasks

of the advisory board would be the same as now (except for financial and budgetary tasks), but in addition it would take over the functions of the present collective International Secretariat, which could be dissolved.

The Secretariat (as is known, it consists of responsible CPCZ and CPSU secretaries) would revert to its former function as the body directing the work of the periodical's apparatus in publishing the individual issues.

In view of the new and more demanding tasks which are facing our periodical, we believe that it would be useful to set up an administrative-publishing board, to handle the financial affairs and auditing. This board would consist of the representatives of parties financing the periodical; it would elect its chairman and submit regular reports on its work to the editorial board.

The international apparatus of the editorial board and of the individual commissions should play an irreplaceable role in our journal, fulfilling the main publishing functions. In this context we believe that it would be useful, were the parties to help complement this apparatus with qualified theoreticians and journalists far more extensively than to date.

Obviously, the restructuring of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM will not encounter immediate and full support among all fraternal parties. Opposing views and opinions are sure to emerge. But this is understandable—all aspects of the proposals must be seriously and responsibly assessed.

We believe that the best way to create an international journal which would correspond to our times, is to restructure the orientation and the political-organizational management of the present OMS journal in the spirit of an open democratic dialogue.

I would like to conclude my statement by assuring you on behalf of the CPCZ that Czechoslovakia, as the host country of the OMS publishing house and editorial office, will continue fulfilling its commitments and devoting its efforts to a further improvement of working conditions for the representatives of fraternal parties in our socialist country.

Jarowsky Addresses Session

[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16-17 Apr]
AU201145 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Apr 88 p 5

["Joint Struggle for Peace, Disarmament, and Social Progress; Werner Jarowsky at the Conference of the Journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM in Prague"]

[Text] Prague (ND)—Werner Jarowsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee addressed the meeting of communist and workers parties

on the activities of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. Our meeting is based on a comprehensive report on the activities of the journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, which was compiled by representatives of the parties, he stated. In our view it is a good basis for necessary decisions designed to improve the future work of our joint journal in the 30th year of its existence.

We convey warm thanks to our hosts, the magazine's editorial staff, and the CPCZ Central Committee for the careful preparation of this conference and the good working conditions that have been provided.

Our meeting is taking place during an important stage of international developments. The fact that representatives from many fraternal parties have gathered gives great political significance to this conference.

The current situation induces us to draw the conclusion that the role of the journal as a forum for exchanging views and experiences, for mutual information on topical questions concerning Marxist-Leninist theory and practice will further increase. Its significance in the dialogue with all forces with whom we must jointly search and find solutions to the vital questions of mankind will also be enhanced.

Today it is a matter of mobilizing and gathering all forces that are required to ensure the survival of mankind and to make progress in resolving other acute vital problems of global dimensions.

Our parties are faced with the inevitable necessity—each one under its respective conditions—of providing answers to the vital questions of the present, to old and new problems, and to the qualitatively new challenges of the future. How can socialism and the scientific-technological revolution best be placed in the service of the peoples, of a peaceful future, and of progress for mankind? A comprehensive and offensive discussion of the fundamental changes, new phenomena, crises, and conflicts that are currently occurring in the capitalist world, and the devastating consequences for the developing countries, the overwhelming majority of the people, which result therefrom is also essential.

We welcome all proposals on how to make our joint journal generally more topical, more informative, in short more interesting. I can assure you that the SED will make an active contribution in this spirit.

Our delegation supports the content-related guidelines and points of emphasis, as well as the conclusion concerning the working methods of the editorial staff, set out in the report by the Editorial Board and Editorial Council. In our view, the most important aspect of editorial work is to ensure an efficient collective international management of the journal.

In this connection Werner Jarowsky explained the SED proposals for improving the work of the Editorial Council, the Editorial Board, and of the Secretariat. It is important to increase the responsibility and active participation of the parties' representatives and their comradely cooperation, Jarowsky pointed out. I would like to take this opportunity to tell you that our party's Central Committee Secretariat discusses the work of the journal on a regular basis, the speaker stated. Our representative who works for the journal maintains close relations with the party leadership and is therefore in a position to actively support the joint concerns in a responsible manner.

The joint interests and goals in the worldwide struggle for peace and social progress are our most decisive concerns in our work for the journal. We place the things that unite us in the foreground, without concealing differences in positions and opinions.

As far as dialogue with all forces interested in peace, with social democrats, revolutionary democrats, and all other realistic forces is concerned, we were able to gain valuable experiences at the 1983 International Karl Marx Conference and afterwards and to achieve remarkable results, such as the joint SED-SPD document "The Conflict of Ideologies and Joint Security." In this connection, we also attach extraordinary significance to the international meeting of 178 parties and movements on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution. In our party's view, the speech by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the festive meeting give a decisive impetus to this largest gathering so far. Comrade Erich Honecker pointed out to this forum that we fully support the resolutions adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The journal should report in a manifold manner on the realistic application of Marxism-Leninism under concrete conditions in individual countries and on the search of individual parties for concrete ways to solve problems in their countries. In this connection, attention must be paid so that the strengthening of international cooperation among communists toward common goals is today based on the individual parties' independence and responsibility in implementing their policies.

The parties in the socialist countries are aware of the great responsibility they bear for our common cause of peace and social progress because of the construction and the successful development of the socialist society and because of their international policy.

In his speech at the recent meeting with our party's first kreis secretaries Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, stated: "Through its active work the GDR contributes to strengthening our militant alliance within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, our alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Political cooperation between our parties and states has become more dynamic, more operational, and

more efficient over the past few years. Cooperation in science and technology has been enhanced. In this we often encounter new problems, for which joint solutions must be found. Our party and the GDR are in favor of looking ahead and promoting new developments, of leaving behind what has not proven successful, and of maintaining what has proven itself because we communists are—as Lenin put it—the party of innovators."

We are convinced that the diversity that is developing will produce at a higher level a growing unity among fraternal countries in the socialist world.

As you know, in the seventies our party initiated a change in the further shaping of socialism, emphasizing particularly the close link between economic and social policy, the more efficient use of scientific-technological progress, of key technologies, and focusing on comprehensive measures aimed at intensifying and rationalizing the national economy. In this connection, we carried out a number of fundamental reforms, such as the reform concerning the management and organization of the economy by creating efficient combines and establishing closer links between science and production, and the reform concerning the industrial and agricultural price system, and far-reaching measures designed to perfect and shape socialist democracy. In our country we can rely on continued economic dynamics, on a considerable performance increase in industry and agriculture, on the implementation of a comprehensive sociopolitical program, and a significant improvement in the working and living conditions in towns and throughout the country. The housing program, for example, has improved housing conditions for over 8 million people, which corresponds to half of the GDR's population.

We proceed from the assumption that the party serves the people. Therefore its entire work must always be aimed at tangible positive results for the people. This is and continues to be decisive for the efficiency of our party's policy for the masses.

In accordance with our party program, we will continue to shape the developed socialist society in a process of fundamental political, social, and intellectual-cultural changes. This naturally requires—in accordance with our national conditions—a renewed search for answers to new questions that life poses in order to reliably fulfill the resolutions adopted by the 11th Party Congress. In this we carefully study the experiences of other socialist countries and utilize them without copying them.

The journal can and must make a greater contribution to increasing the awareness of the links between peace, disarmament, and development. The struggle against neocolonial exploitation and plundering of many peoples in Asia, Africa, and Latin America by the international financial powers, against the indebtedness of developing countries, and for a new international economic system is more and more closely linked with the struggle for peace and disarmament.

The prospects of the working people's struggle against capitalist policy which translates the results of the scientific-technological revolution into monopoly profits, mass unemployment for the people, severe cuts of social benefits, and new poverty, is closely connected with the struggle against the arms buildup and militarist forces in capitalist countries. The social and political basis of the struggle for disarmament and peaceful coexistence in these countries broadens with the growing awareness that the arms buildup is developing into a central problem for the functioning of the capitalist system, of the capitalist world economy.

Today progress in the struggle for a solution to all these problems is in one way or another linked with the safeguarding of world peace, which must be the highest interest of the workers movement and all progressive forces.

In this we do not overlook the fact that class struggle, the struggle for national liberation and social progress cannot be abolished through agreements between states.

To distract attention from the effects of our peace policy on the one hand and from the defects of capitalism on the other, the most aggressive circles of imperialism are trying to concentrate on other aspects. Thus, with unprecedented expenditure regarding means and methods, the great imperialist media monopolies are currently launching attacks on the socialist countries in the so-called human rights issue. Concerning our journal's work, there is sufficient reason to conduct in a more offensive manner the ideological discussion about human rights and about the fact that in capitalist countries the most elementary human rights are continuously violated and even trampled on.

Werner Jarowsky pointed out that the struggle for the release of the two general secretaries of the fraternal Turkish parties, Kutlu and Sargin, the struggle for the liberation of all imprisoned fighters for peace and socialism, for Nelson Mandela, Clodomiro Almeyda, and many others must be increased.

Werner Jarowsky then stated: Mankind must once and for all be rid from the threatening and dangerous scourge of the arms race. This is a fundamental precondition for securing the survival of mankind, for the full development of the advantages of socialism, and for solving all the other great problems of our time.

With the signing of the treaty on the elimination of U.S.-Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles, more favorable overall conditions for the struggle for further disarmament agreements have been created, even if one cannot speak of a fundamental change. Now it is a question of continuing the disarmament process without delay, and of increasing particularly the struggle to

reduce strategic weapons in the United States and the Soviet Union by 50 percent as well as further disarmament measures concerning nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons.

As a contribution to this, we are preparing an "International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones" planned for 20-22 June in Berlin. To ensure the broad political character of the meeting, we have invited statesmen and government officials, representatives from public life, from communist and social democratic parties, and representatives from other democratic parties and the peace movement. The proposal has met with positive international response.

We express thanks for the support the fraternal parties have provided so far for the SED, CPCZ, and SPD initiative to create a chemical-weapon-free zone and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe.

In conclusion Werner Jarowsky conveyed fraternal greetings from Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to the fraternal parties that sent representatives.

Opening Session 12 Apr

AU191657 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
13 Apr 88 pp 1,7

[Report by Milan Madr and CTK: "In the Services of Progress"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent and CTK)—An international consultative meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM (OMS) thus far, and on the future tasks of this theoretical and information journal, was opened in Prague on Tuesday [12 April]. Aleksandr Subbotin, the journal's editor in chief, welcomed representatives of more than 90 fraternal parties to the 4-day meeting. The CPCZ delegation is headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Members of the CPCZ delegation are Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, and Lumir Hanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CPCZ's representative in the journal.

At the start of the consultative meeting the participants paid tribute of a minute of silence to the memory of outstanding representatives of the international communist, workers, and national liberation movement who have died since the last OMS consultative meeting in December 1984.

A. Subbotin, the journal's editor in chief, then gave an expose on the report submitted on the activities of the OMS, in which he stressed the special significance of the meeting. This special significance is rooted in the fact that the meeting is taking place within a new stage of the

international communist movement, at a time when the fraternal parties are seeking answers to the problems that have been brought forth by the profound transformations in the world process on the threshold of the 21st century.

He went on to say that the struggle for peace and the preservation of mankind represents the central orientation of the journal. He emphasized that new approaches by communists to the problems of peace, notably to the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security, have recently appeared in the orientation of the journal. However, at the same time he noted critically that the journal is giving answers that are far from complete to the questions that are being discussed in the communist and peace movement today. This concerns, for instance, questions such as the relationship between peaceful coexistence and class struggle, between the struggle for peace and the struggle for social progress, whether it is possible to neutralize the most aggressive manifestations of present-day imperialism, and so forth.

The editor in chief of the journal went on to say that the problem of socialist construction represents another backbone of its activity. He stressed the need to bring about a qualitative improvement in this field, too. He said that, regardless of all differences, socialism is embarking upon the process of renewal, which it urgently needs.

Another main sphere of the journal's interest is the situation in the centers of contemporary imperialism and the activity of communist parties in industrial capitalist countries. Here, too, A. Subbotin said, there are many problems, to which Marxist scholars have not yet provided clear and convincing answers. This primarily concerns changes in the structure of the workers class, the changing distribution of social and class forces, the scientific-technical revolution, and the like. The speaker said that articles published in the journal have failed to fully appreciate the degree of the viability of capitalism and its ability to adapt to changing situations. The study of the current stage of the national liberation struggle, of the forms and methods of neocolonialism, of the sources and mechanisms of religious conflicts, and so forth, must also be improved.

OMS must to a greater extent become a platform for new forms of cooperation with other forces. Subscriptions to the journal must be expanded and its distribution improved.

The editor in chief also emphasized the importance of an open exchange of views and of more intensive exchanges of experience between fraternal parties.

The first to take the floor in the discussion was Vasil Bilak, head of the CPCZ delegation (we publish his speech on page 6).

Anna Larsen, representative of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada, made a positive evaluation of the importance of the journal as a major platform for discussion and polemics. She further dealt with the relationship between the struggle for peace, the class struggle, and the struggle for national liberation.

'Abd al-Karim Muruwah, deputy secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, stressed that the journal is an important instrument of ideological struggle. He emphasized the necessity of renewing the theory and practice of the communist movement.

Speaking in the name of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), Khristophoros Yoannidhis, member of the AKEL Central Committee, expressed thanks for the moral and material assistance extended to its struggle against imperialist aggression.

Anatoliy Dobrinin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was the next to speak (we publish his speech on page 6).

Ya'qub Zajadin [second name as published], first secretary of the Communist Party of Jordan, said that peaceful coexistence between the old and the new still prevails in the work of the journal. In his opinion, the journal should devote greater attention to the problems of the national democratic revolution, in view of the fact that a number of nations are finding themselves at various levels of its development.

Jeronimo Carrera, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Venezuela, said that, on both the practical and theoretical levels, the journal has started to faithfully reflect the new signs of restructuring in the USSR and other socialist countries. The same goes for the emerging prospects of unity between left-wing forces, following a quarter of a century of tendencies to split.

Karl Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and of the Secretariat of the German Communist Party, approved of the changes proposed by the head of the CPCZ delegation. Furthermore, he spoke about the need to step up the struggle for peace and about new facets of the struggle waged by the workers class.

George Tubi, secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, said that OMS is an important platform of Marxist-Leninist forces. He proposed the publication of an international periodical for the young generation. He provided information on the dangerous, repressive activities of the Israeli authorities against the party.

Luis Corrales, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, said that the journal was in need of modernization and democratization. The technical rear does not match the importance of OMS.

Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the Communist Party of Japan, declared that for years the activity of the journal has not corresponded to its status as a collective organ of communist and workers parties. He criticized the fact that the board [vedeni] refuses to publish certain articles.

The new tasks of OMS are very important, said Tefiq Salim, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Socialist Vanguard Party of Algeria. He called for greater attention to issues such as the role of religion or national culture, and to countries such as, for example, Albania, China, and Romania.

Gerry Pocock, member of the Political Committee of the Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain, noted a substantial improvement in the journal. He put forward a number of proposals to enrich its content, among them the proposal to hold joint roundtable discussions with noncommunists.

Other speakers in the discussion on Tuesday were Serge Pierre-Justin, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe; Assef Teffera, secretary of a regional committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia; James West, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States; Abd al-Razzaq Safi, member of the Politburo of the Iraqi Communist Party; Sam Moeti, representative of the Communist Party of Lesotho in the journal; Santiago Alvarez, member of the PCE Central Committee; and Janet Jagan, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the People's Progressive Party of Guyana.

The meeting will continue on Wednesday [13 April] with a working session.

Second Day 13 Apr

AU200858 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
14 Apr 88 pp 1,2

[Milan Madr report: "New Reality—New Tasks"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent)—The international consultative meeting of representatives of communist and workers parties on the activity of the theoretical and information journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM (OMS) continued in Prague on Wednesday [13 April] with the discussion on the submitted report. The discussion revealed both great appreciation of the journal, which plays an important role in developing the theory of Marxism-Leninism, in exchanging experiences, as well as in deepening cooperation within the movement, and demands on the further upgrading of the quality of its content. Participants in the discussion referred to the important role of the journal in asserting the principles of the new political thinking and in serving as a platform for the process of restructuring in the USSR and other socialist countries.

Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, stressed the need to broadly disseminate in the journal experiences from restructuring in light of the historic importance of this process for the future of mankind at large.

Carlos Aboim Ingles, member of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party, said that even when introducing new forms, the journal should maintain its character of an organ of the international communist and workers movement, in which every party expresses its views.

The journal is increasingly useful for the communist movement, Tomas Sinuraya, secretary of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, said, adding that sufficient scope must be given to exposing imperialism and to solidarity with persecuted communist parties and communists.

Yusuf Faysal, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party, highly assessed the general coverage of developing countries' problems on the pages of the OMS, but spoke critically about the analysis of developments in the Arab region. He also said that concise and more comprehensible articles would find more readers.

Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, recommended an expansion of contacts with fraternal parties in the Asian Pacific region and an improvement of the journal from the viewpoint of current needs.

Erkki Kauppila, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Finland, recommended in his speech, among other things, that greater attention be devoted to ecological issues.

Ernesto Salgado, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Argentina, said in his speech that the journal has done a great deal of work but that, despite its improvement, it does not meet the needs of contemporary communists. He stressed the need for a deeper analysis of developments in Latin America.

Ib Norlund, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Denmark, said that, although the fundamental problems of today are global in nature, this does not mean that communists do not have specific tasks, especially in the field of ideology. Despite its shortcomings, the OMS plays a positive and valuable role as a connecting link between fraternal parties.

Jose Ramon Belaguer, member of the Central Committee Secretariat of the Communist Party of Cuba, called in his speech for the work of the journal to be deepened so as to contribute even more to the general development of socialism in the world.

Dang Huan Ki, candidate member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, said that the journal has been issued in Vietnamese for 30 years and that its publication did not stop even in the years of war. We want to improve the quality of the Vietnamese translation and expand its distribution, he said.

We highly assess the fact that this collective platform, which is spreading communist ideas all over the world, has existed for 30 years, Orlando Millas, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, declared. He advocated an improvement in the literary quality of the materials published and the overcoming of the uniform style of many articles.

Yusuf al-Hassan, candidate member of the Bahrain National Liberation Front Governing Committee, stressed that for 3 decades the OMS has been contributing to the development of Marxism-Leninism and to strengthening the unity of Marxist-Leninist parties.

Najmuddin Kawiani, member of the Politburo and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, stressed that the journal is an important auxiliary of the party. He also said that the outcome of the Geneva talks, the expected signing of an agreement that will solve the Afghanistan problem, will be a good foundation for the solution of other regional conflicts as well.

Grigorios Farakos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, said that the journal's greater distribution in the party is prevented, on the one hand, by shortcomings in the ideological work of the party itself but, on the other, also by a certain discrepancy between real life, the development of Marxist theory, and its presentation on the pages of the journal.

Rojelio Gonzales, member of the Central Committee of the Paraguayan Communist Party, appreciated the journal's improved work for the benefit of cadre training. He drew attention to the very demanding nature of some materials for readers in developing countries. He said that restructuring in the USSR has opened a new stage in the development of the revolution.

Na'im al-Ashhab, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Palestine Communist Party, expressed support for the main directions of the journal's activity. He demanded that, within the framework of the struggle for peace, the journal devote greater attention to regional

conflicts. He said that the mechanism of people's power is taking shape in the course of the uprising of the Palestinian people on the occupied territories.

Dan Tlume, national chairman of the South African Communist Party [name and title as published], said that the OMS is undeniably a unique journal serving progress in the struggle for peace and national liberation. He called for the journal to deal more broadly with the problem of the struggle against racism as well as with elaborating the slogan "toward development through disarmament."

Speakers in the discussion during the morning session included, furthermore, Erwin Scharf, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria; Kim Kwon-chon, member of the Central Committee Presidium of the South Korean National Democratic Front; James Stewart, general secretary of the Communist Party of Ireland; Ghandi Burbano, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Communist Party of Ecuador Central Committee; Ngorn Tep, director of the publishing house of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea; and KJeman Ramamondzisuo, member of the Politburo of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence.

Speakers in the next part of the session were Jean-Pierre Michiels, member of the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party; Otto Sanchez, member of the Political Commission of the Guatemalan Party of Labor Central Committee; Salim Umar Bukajr [name as published], secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee; Anthony Vasallo, general secretary of the Communist Party of Malta Central Committee; and Jean-Francois Obembe, Central Committee secretary of the Congolese Party of Labor.

Among those who took the floor during the discussion on Tuesday [12 April] were Ali Khavari, first secretary of the Tudeh party of Iran Central Committee, and Werner Jarowinsky, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Discussion at the international consultative meeting will continue on Thursday [14 April].

Third Day 14 Apr

AU201745 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Apr 88 pp 1,2

[Milan Madr report: "Reflection of Dynamic Changes"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent)—The international consultative meeting on the work of the communist and workers parties' journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [OMS], which is attended by more than 90 delegations from fraternal parties from all over the world, continued with its third day in the capital on Thursday [14 April]. Against the background of

current world developments with all the political, economic, and social changes that have been brought about, and taking account of the specific features of the main regions and of the development in individual countries, the participants in the consultative meeting are assessing the current and, in particular, the future activity of the journal, whose international editorial team the dynamic movement of the present and the changing conditions in the international communist and workers movement confront with qualitatively completely new tasks.

Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, said that the journal has had to face up to the difficulties encountered by communist parties in seeking answers to the needs of the present. He called for closer links by OMS with the fraternal parties' theoretical workplaces.

Gazi Ibrahim, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Egypt, expressed the wish that large and influential communist parties which do not cooperate with the journal—such as the Chinese, Yugoslav, and Italian parties—may do so.

Norbert Schwickert, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Luxembourg, said that workers in capitalist countries are taking a great interest in developments in the socialist countries, which are immensely important, as they contribute to the growth of the appeal of socialism. The journal plays a very important role in providing information on these processes, he said.

Rene Theodore, general secretary of the Central Committee of the United Party of Haitian Communists, pointed out that the journal would sell far more copies if its content and layout were more interesting. He also stressed the need for more careful translations and the use of natural language.

According to Mehmet Karadzi [name as published], deputy general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkey, from the viewpoint of the quest for the unity of progressive forces, the importance and the responsibility of the journal are growing. A new stage in this quest has been started by the Moscow meeting in November 1987.

Ibidapo Fatogun, chief editor of the Nigerian journal NEW HORIZON, said that in Nigeria the ranks of the journal's readers are steadily growing. The journal serves them as a source of unique instruction and information, and as a school of new thinking.

Speaking in the name of the leadership of his party, Paul Courtier, representative of the PCF in the journal, submitted for discussion the proposal for a new concept of the journal. In the journal, he said, we see a means for

every party to present to the communists of other parties the results of its creative efforts and of its analyses in all spheres—domestic, international, ideological, organizational, and so forth.

Emanuel Cepeda Vargas, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Colombia, pointed out that the communist press in Latin America faces strong opponents, also from the aspect of attractiveness. He recommended, among other things, a modernization of the journal's image, which, in his opinion, is still traditional.

A more popular and readable character for the journal was also advocated by Avtar Singh Malhotra, member of the Central Executive Committee of the National Council of the Communist Party of India. He demanded that the journal devote greater attention to developments in Asia and Africa, to the agrarian issue, and to youth issues.

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, expressed support in principle for the journal's planned orientation. In his words, it is necessary for the journal to retain its communist character, while simultaneously serving as a broad platform for left-wing forces.

Hamad al-Mubarak, representative of the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia in the journal, noted recent improvements in the content of the journal. At the same time, he criticized its dry form.

Hans Petter Hansen, member of the national leadership of the Norwegian Communist Party, said that the struggle for peace and restructuring in the socialist countries were the two areas of primary interest to Norwegian readers of the journal.

Francisco Almeida, member of the Central Committee of the Brazilian Communist Party, said that, according to statistics, the OMS is the second most widespread journal in the world. He recommended the overcoming of stereotypes and the purposeful development of ideological struggle.

Shankar Basu, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh, expressed confidence that the journal's role would even increase in the future. He said that readers in his country were interested in developments in socialist countries, but also in articles analyzing the situation in Asia and Africa and the problems of the national liberation struggle.

Also addressing the discussion on Thursday were Heinz Grueneberg, member of the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin; Nicolae Mihai, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee; Jose Riva, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Dominican Communist Party; Ali Amad Tajib [name as published], representative of the Sudanese Communist

Party in the OMS; Aurora Evangelista, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of the Philippines; Pierre Chenyouchin, second deputy head of the ideology and propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of the People of Benin; David Arthur, candidate member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand; Kim Yong-hak, chief editor of KULLOJA, the press organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party; Jorge Canda, head of the foreign propaganda department of the Sandinista Front of National Liberation; Oswald Soederqvist, candidate member of the board of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden; Pablo Sandoval Ramirez, member of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Mexico; Peter Symon, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Australia; Daniel Jimenez, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador; Manuel da Silva Paljarez, head of the information and propaganda department of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Party of Labor of Angola; Jorge Ibanez, member of the Political Commission and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolivia; and Josue Jilliony Michel, member of the Central Committee of the Mozambique Liberation Front.

A few days ago, the PCI sent a letter to OMS chief editor A. Subbotin notifying him of its decision to break relations with the journal, which—as it states in the letter—have been quite formal for a long time. The letter states, furthermore, that this does not mean that the PCI will not continue to make independent use of and publish journal materials in which it is especially interested.

The international consultative meeting on the activity of the OMS will end on Friday [15 April].

Final Session 15 Apr

AU202017 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
16 Apr 88 pp 1,7

[Report signed "PO" and CTK: "An Open Exchange of Views"]

[Text] Prague (from our correspondent and CTK)—The international consultative meeting on the work of the communist and workers parties' journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [OMS], which opened in Prague on Tuesday [12 April], ended on Friday [15 April]. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who chaired the closing session, said that 90 speakers spoke in the discussion.

The drafting commission, which was chaired by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, submitted to the closing session an information report on the results of the consultative meeting. The report incorporates a number of suggestions that have been raised by the attending parties either during sessions of

the drafting commission or during discussion in the plenum. Every party has the right to decide on its publication and use. The information report states:

A consultative meeting on the work of the fraternal parties' journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM was held in Prague from 12 to 15 April 1988. The meeting was attended by delegations of 93 communist, workers, and democratic revolutionary parties:

The People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Socialist Vanguard Party of Algeria, the MPLA-Party of Labor (Angola), the Communist Party of Argentina, the Socialist Party of Australia, the Bahrain National Liberation Front, the Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Belgian Communist Party, the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin, the Communist Party of Bolivia, the Brazilian Communist Party, the BCP, the CPCZ, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Dominican Communist Party, the Egyptian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Ecuador, the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the Communist Party of the Philippines, the Finnish Communist Party, the PCF, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Guatemalan Party of Labor, the People's Progressive Party of Guyana, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde Islands, the United Party of Haitian Communists, the Honduran Communist Party, the Communist Party of Chile, the Communist Party of India, the Indonesian Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Tudeh Party of Iran, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Communist Party of Israel, the Workers Party of Jamaica, the Communist Party of Japan, the Yemeni Socialist Party, the South African Communist Party, the South Korean National Democratic Front, the Communist Party of Jordan, the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the Communist Party of Canada, the Communist Party of Colombia, the Congolese Labor Party, the Korean Workers Party, the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica, the Cuban Communist Party, the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Lesotho, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence, the MSZMP, the Communist Party of Malta, the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, the Socialist Party of Mexico, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the FRELIMO party, the SED, the German Communist Party, the Communist Party of Nepal, the Norwegian Communist Party, the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand, the Palestine Communist Party, the People's Party of Panama, the Paraguayan Communist Party, the Peruvian Communist Party, the PZPR, the Portuguese Communist Party, the Communist Party of Austria, the RCP, the Communist Party of Greece, the Communist Party of El Salvador, the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia, the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal, the CPSU, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the PCE, the Left Party—Communists of Sweden, the Swiss

Labor Party, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Turkey, the Communist Party of Uruguay, the Communist Party of the United States, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Communist Party of Venezuela, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Zimbabwe African National Union—Patriotic Front, and two more parties, which requested not to be named.

The participants in the consultative meeting heard a report of the editorial board and the editorial council on the work of the journal between December 1984 and February 1988. They critically and comprehensively analyzed the activity of their collective journal, pointing to its importance throughout the 30 years of its existence. They put forward specific proposals geared to renewing and restructuring OMS in accordance with new conditions and requirements, as well as with growing demands on ideothoretical work, for the journal to satisfy the need for mutual exchange of information and experience among fraternal parties fighting for peace, democracy, national liberation, independence, and social progress. The need was also discussed for the journal to make a fundamental turn, in the spirit of a creative Marxist approach, in the direction of new realities and problems, of the most topical problems of social development, while taking account of the specific features of the situation in individual countries and regions. Particular attention was devoted to the clarification of issues concerning the prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, questions of disarmament, notably in the nuclear sphere, the mutual relationship between the struggle for peace and the struggle for national and social liberation and the socioeconomic development, as well as to questions of communists' dialogue and cooperation with all peace-loving, democratic forces. Many parties referred to the importance of new political thinking in our era.

The need was also emphasized to raise both the theoretical and the informative standards of publications and to

improve the form of presenting materials to readers, with the aim of increasing their interest in the journal.

The participants in the consultative meeting proposed to the editorial council the approval of measures to further democratize the structure of the editorial bodies on the basis of a collegial spirit, equality, respect for the opinion and views of every party, in the spirit of noninterference in other parties' internal affairs and in the spirit of internationalist cooperation.

The meeting took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere.

On Friday morning, the discussion was addressed by Mounkeo Oraboune, chief editor of ALUN MAI, organ of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; Mady Danfaka, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Independence and Labor Party of Senegal; Elean Thomas, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Workers Party of Jamaica; Nilanbar Acharya, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Nepal; Enrique Rodriguez, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay; Rodrik Ngoro, chief editor of the journal NEW ZIMBABWE—PATRIOTIC FRONT; Randolfo Banegas, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Honduran Communist Party; Mustafa Azzavi, member of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism; Luther Thomas, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Party of Panama; Freddy Arana, member of the Political Commission of the Central Committee of the Peruvian Communist Party; and Muhammad Harmel, general secretary of the Tunisian Communist Party.

The session ended with the Internationale.

Death, Imprisonment Decreed for Terrorist Acts
AU251932 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] From 4 to 25 April a panel of the Supreme Court of the People's Republic of Bulgaria reviewed a case which comes under the general penal code involving the following defendants:

Elin Madzharov from the town of Burgas; Altsek Chakurov from the town of Burgas; Sava Georgiev from Cheresha village, Burgas Oblast; Sevdalin Alipiev from Prilep village in Burgas Oblast; Nikola Nikolov from the town of Yambol; Sevda Latinova from Stara Zagora, and Milko Vulchev from the same town.

From the evidence of numerous witnesses and the confession of the defendants, as well as from the evidence of over 30 different experts' reports, the crime they committed was undeniably proved.

The defendants Elin Madzharov, Altsek Chakurov, and Sava Georgiev formed a group which set for itself the goal of committing terrorist and subversive acts, as well as other heavy crimes by using self-made explosive devices.

On 30 August 1984 they caused an explosion in the waiting room of the Plovdiv railway station and at the Varna air terminal, while on 9 March 1985 the defendants Elin Madzharov and Altsek) Chakurov caused an explosion in the passengers express train 326 in the area of the Bunovo railway station, as well as in the "Sliven" Hotel in the town of Sliven.

As a result of the explosions a total of 8 people died, among whom there were two children, and the lives of 51 more people were threatened as they suffered heavy, medium, light bodily injuries, and a child was heavily injured as well.

The state suffered considerable material damages.

The criminals were caught thanks to the efforts of the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and with the assistance of the public.

For their serious crimes Elin Madzharov, Altsek Chakurov, and Sava Georgiev were sentenced to be shot.

The other defendants were sentenced to prison for a term of 1 to 5 years, according to their crimes.

The sentence is final and cannot be appealed.

This is a severe warning against all those who would dare to make an attempt on the lives and health of innocent citizens.

Shultz Visit to Moscow Assessed
AU251443 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 24 Apr 88 p 4

[Nikolay Golemanov article: "The Possible and the Impossible"]

[Text] The talks U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz had in Moscow were businesslike and constructive and allowed progress on certain issues. The talks were a substantial step in USSR-U.S. relations. The visit was an occasion to recall that the principles of these relations cannot tolerate inconsistency and detours.

The agenda of Shultz' meetings with Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 21 and 22 April, included a detailed review of bilateral relations and the great problems on which lasting peace in the world and the situation in various regions depend.

The talks took place under the hallmark of the preparations for the fourth meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, which will be held in a little more than a month. It is worthwhile to point out that the general opinion, which was expressed, that the meeting "must become a new stage along the road toward more stable and fruitful mutual relations." The preparatory work, related to the meeting, is obviously proceeding well—the program for the U.S. President's visit has already been coordinated.

Mankind connects the fourth meeting of the two leaders with the hope that a treaty on reducing 50 percent the strategic strike arsenals of the United States and the USSR will be signed. The signing of such a treaty will become a reliable barrier to the arms race and, more precisely, in everything related to observing the ABM Treaty in its 1972 form and adhering to it during an agreed upon period of time.

The USSR-U.S. declaration adopted in Washington in December 1987 expresses the common striving to sign the treaty during the first half of 1988. Will this take place? The delay [zadurzhane] in the negotiations, which was also noted during George Shultz' talks in Moscow, gives grounds for doubt.

Progress has been made in work related to the exceptionally complicated problem of strategic weapons. However, substantial differences still have not been overcome—for instance, the matter of calculating, verifying, and limiting certain kinds of strike weapons. Nevertheless, the intensive work on the treaty and the accompanying documents, and the willingness to search for solutions and achieve success in the shortest time possible, remain characteristic of the dialogue.

It is this approach, of course, in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security and a mutual respect for each other's interests, that contains the great possibilities for finding a positive solution to the problems which concern mankind.

The consolidation of the new political thinking in international relations is a source of these possibilities and a fundamental precondition of their utilization. Unfortunately, the new political thinking was absent from the speech which Ronald Reagan read in Springfield, Massachusetts, on the eve of Shultz' visit. Dictated by prelection considerations, it contained well-known propaganda cliches and praise for policy "from the position of power." Such statements are in harmony with the adventurist and imperial actions undertaken for example in Central America and the Persian Gulf, and not with responsibility for the world cause.

Receiving the leader of the U.S. diplomacy, Mikhail Gorbachev noted that relations between the USSR and the United States need a fundamental restructuring. He stressed that a broad view of world affairs, respect for the freedom and choice of all people, and shaking off the delusions of the past are absolutely necessary. Otherwise a realistic policy is impossible. "We could miss the opportunity which time is giving us to solve the problems of world importance," the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee pointed out.

This is an appeal for realism and responsibility which are to be demonstrated today, because if illusions are being sought today, this will be at the expense of real possibilities. Time does not make many presents.

CSSR Daily Reports on Jakes-Zhivkov Talks
AU251418 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
21 Apr 88 p 1

[CTK correspondents' report: "M. Jakes' Talks With T. Zhivkov"]

[Excerpt] Sofia (CTK correspondents)—[Passage omitted on Jakes' arrival in Sofia and the official welcoming ceremony at the Boyana residence]

Talks were held at the Boyana residence on Wednesday [20 April] between Comrades Milos Jakes and Todor Zhivkov. The talks were attended by Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, and, on the Bulgarian side, by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and Khristo Maleev, member of the BCP Central Committee.

During the talks, which were held in a frank and friendly atmosphere, the highest representatives of the two parties exchanged information on the current tasks of building socialism in the CSSR and in the Bulgarian People's Republic, on the economic changes being implemented in the two countries, and on the restructuring of all

spheres of social life in the two countries after the Seventh and Ninth Sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee and after the BCP's 10th National Conference.

They very positively assessed the general development of mutual cooperation, notably the close ties between the two fraternal communist parties. Traditionally good results are produced by contacts between the two countries' parliaments, governments, state agencies, and social organizations.

They noted that cooperation in culture, science, and health care was expanding and improving, but that in the future greater emphasis would have to be placed on the development of direct links between cultural and educational institutions. Untapped possibilities also exist in the use of mass information media to promote knowledge of one another.

M. Jakes and T. Zhivkov stressed that good results have also been achieved in economic cooperation. Products manufactured within the framework of specialization and production sharing account for 47 percent of total trade exchange between the CSSR and the Bulgarian People's Republic. This sphere will continue to be crucial for a further increase in the volume of mutual trade. Successful advancement in economic and scientific-technical cooperation is conditional on the consistent fulfillment of mutual commitments arising from concluded documents. Both general secretaries agreed that a positive role will be played by the changes that are being implemented in the management mechanism and in the organizational structure of the two national economies and within the CEMA framework. The two representatives endorsed the establishment of direct links between production organizations and scientific-research institutes and laboratories as well as the establishment of joint enterprises. Work on the establishment of the joint LIAZ-Madara production enterprise will be accelerated.

The revolutionary restructuring in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which is taking place under the leadership of fraternal parties, is a source of instruction and inspiration for the CPCZ and the BCP in carrying out changes in society at present. While specific conditions are respected, the path that has been embarked upon is of international importance and promotes the positions and the prestige of socialism in the world.

Comrades Jakes and Zhivkov also exchanged views on the international situation. They highly assessed the positive changes in the international situation, especially the intensification of East-West dialogue. The historic Treaty between the USSR and the United States on the Elimination of Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles has created new prospects for mankind to live in peace. The time has come for the resources spent on the destruction of mankind to be used for the benefit of its all-round development. They expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States would sign an agreement on a 50 percent cut in strategic nuclear

weapons, in conjunction with consistent compliance with the ABM treaty. Such an agreement would become the starting point of a wide-ranging disarmament process leading to the complete ban on nuclear tests, to the conclusion of a convention on the elimination of chemical weapons, and, last but not least, to a reduction in the number of conventional arms in Europe. The peace policy of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact member states provides the guarantee of these intentions, which are vitally important for mankind.

The highest representatives of the CPCZ and the BCP expressed the conviction that the peace initiatives of each country can become important steps toward the conclusion of global agreements. From this viewpoint the CPCZ and all Czechoslovak people fully support the initiatives of Bulgaria to set up a zone free of chemical weapons in the Balkans and to solve the ecological problems of the Balkan peninsula. They also welcomed the results of the Belgrade meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of Balkan countries, the importance of which goes beyond the regional framework. The Bulgarian side highly assesses the joint proposal of the CSSR and the GDR to create a zone without chemical weapons and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. It regards as exceptionally important the new Czechoslovak initiative to gradually create a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO. [passage omitted].

Zhivkov, Atanasov Greet CSSR Counterparts
AU251036 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 23 Apr 88 pp 1,6

[Greetings message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo; and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Politburo, on the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian-CSSR Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Gustav Husak, CSSR president; and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier:

Dear Comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian working people, and on our personal behalf we send most cordial greetings and friendly wishes to you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal

CSSR people on the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian-CSSR Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the 20th anniversary of its renewal.

With the signing of this first historic document Bulgaria and the CSSR expressed their steady willingness to strengthen the traditions of friendship and cooperation and expand and improve their relations on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism in the name of the vital interests of their peoples and their development along the road of socialism.

We note with satisfaction that during the last 40 years under the leadership of our communist parties Bulgarian-CSSR relations have developed fruitfully and encompassed all areas of public life. We are deeply convinced that our bilateral relations will continue to develop and be enhanced in accordance with the behests of our crucial time.

Together with the other members of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR are actively contributing to further developing and strengthening socialist economic integration, strengthening the socialist economic integration, and protecting peace in Europe and the world.

On the day of our common holiday, dear Comrades, we wish you from the bottom of our hearts new and great successes in implementing the decisions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and the subsequent Central Committee plenums for the prosperity of your wonderful country and the benefit of the CSSR people.

CSSR Embassy Hosts Reception
AU250919 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 23 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] On 22 April Vaclav Janousek, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at the Embassy halls on the 40th anniversary of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the CSSR. The reception was attended by Comrades Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Yordanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; deputy chairmen of the National Assembly; deputy ministers; representatives of sociopolitical and mass organizations; journalists, and economic and cultural figures.

The reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, was also attended by leaders and members of diplomatic missions in Bulgaria.

USSR Ambassador Meets Friendship Society
AU251924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Viktor Sharapov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in Bulgaria, met the leadership of the All-National Committee of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship in Sofia.

At this first working visit Nacho Papazov, chairman of the committee, introduced the new working structure of the Bulgarian-Soviet friendship movement and stressed the cooperation between our committees, as well as the direct links with labor collectives in the Soviet Union.

Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to our country, stressed that the innovation which is taking place in both our fraternal countries must encompass all spheres of social life and be a new step along the path of strengthening our centuries-old friendship.

The relations between our two countries today are a model of friendship between two peoples who pursue the same goal and are jointly proceeding toward it, Viktor Sharapov pointed out.

Greek CP's Farakos on Balkan, BCP Relations
AU232001 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 21 Apr 88 p 6

[Interview with Grigorios Farakos, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party, and editor in chief of the party's organ RIZOSPASTIS, given in the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial offices in Sofia: "Common Traditions in the Struggle for Peace and Social Progress"—date not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted on work of RIZOSPASTIS] [RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How does the Greek Communist Party [KKE] evaluate the present situation in the Balkans in light of the recent important events in international life and of the Belgrade meeting of the Balkan foreign ministers?

[Farakos] The contemporary processes in our region increasingly confirm our view that the Balkans must cease to be the "powder keg of Europe," and instead become a region of cooperation and understanding between peoples. This principled position is shared by the BCP and KKE. We note with satisfaction that there has been considerable progress in this respect. One of the steps in this direction is the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, a view that has been adopted by the Greek Government.

Other steps have also been taken; we may point to the declaration on friendship, good-neighborliness, and cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece, signed in September 1986 by Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou, which indubitably is a model for relations between countries with different sociopolitical systems.

In our opinion, these positions were further developed in the joint declaration concerning the meeting held in August 1987 between BCP Central Committee General Secretary Todor Zhivkov and Kharilaos, secretary general of the KKE Central Committee.

The new climate created in international relations is also very favorable for developing cooperation in the Balkans, since the new political thinking serves the interests of the peoples both of our region and throughout the world. For it is clear that the great problem today is not who will gain superiority over the other, but rather how we can all manage to collectively survive and how much it is possible for us to cooperate in the name of a better life on earth, cope with global problems, and create an all-embracing system of international security. We are convinced that in these conditions the Belgrade meeting is a fresh—one might say historic—step, as it laid the basis for wider and more fruitful multilateral cooperation in the Balkans. Despite the existing difficulties, preconditions now exist for continuing this experiment and for taking new steps in Balkan cooperation, such as a summit meeting of the Balkan countries. We as a party warmly support the spirit of the Belgrade meeting and its results, and for our part are striving to do everything possible to make these results known to the populace at large.

[RABOTNICHESKO DELO] How do you assess relations between the KKE and BCP?

[Farakos] Close fraternal ties exist between the KKE and BCP. We consider that this is primarily a result of three factors. First, the two parties are linked by common ideas and by our common world view. Second, the two parties are bound by common traditions in the struggle for social progress in the Balkans. This struggle began with the first steps in the development of the workers movement at the start of this century and continued through the common antifascist struggle during World War II to the present common struggle in difficult conditions for the defense of peace. The third factor is the complete linkage of the interests of our parties with those of our peoples and countries. The development of interstate relations is also in the interest of our countries and peoples, and the links between the BCP and KKE undoubtedly do not only hinder the development of these relations, but, on the contrary, lend support to their further expansion.

The contacts between our parties in recent years have been numerous and frequent. I would like to especially mention the meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kharilaos Florakis.

I would like to use this opportunity to convey through RABOTNICHESKO DELO good wishes for successes to the Bulgarian people and Bulgarian Communists and to thank them for the warm comradely and fraternal atmosphere that we experienced during our stay in Bulgaria.

Yemen Socialist Party Delegation Pays Visit
AU241906 Sofia BTA in English
1633 GMT 24 Apr 88

["Exchange of Experience"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 24 (BTA)—At the invitation of the CC of the BCP a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by Dr Salim Umar Bukayr, secretary of the CC

of the party, visited this country from April 16 through April 24.

The delegation visited industrial, agrarian and social projects in the region of Khaskovo. It had meetings with the Municipal Committees of the BCP in Khaskovo, Stara Zagora and Kazanluk (southern Bulgaria).

During the visit, a protocol was signed for cooperation between The Academy for Social Sciences and Management with the CC of the BCP and the Institute for Scientific Socialism "Abdallah Badib" with the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The delegation was received by Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. During the cordial, friendly talk the two sides exchanged information on the activities of the two parties for the raising of their leading role in the social processes and more especially in the sphere of ideological work.

BCP CC Message to Luxembourg CP Congress
AU251015 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO
in Bulgarian 23 Apr 88 pp 1,6

[Report on greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg]

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg a message which contains wishes for fruitful work.

The message reads: The time in which we are living is a turning point and poses, in an especially sharp and new manner, the issue of averting thermonuclear death and solving other global issues which ensure the preservation and further progress of civilization. The realities and provocations which we face require the Communists, more than ever before, to show courage, creativity, and energy in searching and practically implementing new ways and approaches to the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, and social progress.

The processes of restructuring in the USSR and the other socialist countries, and their dynamic foreign policy, which increases the authority of socialism and its attractive force, reveal new opportunities and give new

impulses to the activity of the Communists of all countries for the broad cooperation of all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces.

The Bulgarian Communists are making their contribution to this common international cause, the message reads. This is reflected in the revolutionary restructuring, which is taking place in Bulgaria under the BCP leadership, and which aims at qualitatively renewing socialism in Bulgaria on the basis of the scientific-technical revolution and comprehensive democracy in all areas of life, by developing socialist self-management.

The BCP totally supports and actively participates in implementing the comprehensive system of international security raised by the CPSU and aimed at eliminating the nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century. We are making special efforts to develop good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation in the Balkan peninsula, and to turn this area in to a zone free of nuclear and chemical weapons.

At this moment of great responsibility and balance we express our confidence that your congress will become an important stage in the creative analysis of the tasks which you are facing, the strengthening the party's relations with and influence on the broad people's masses, and the strengthening the unity of action of all leftist and democratic forces in the country.

We highly value friendly relations between the BCP and the Communist Party of Luxembourg and will continue to do everything what we must to ensure their development and strengthening in the name of peace and socialism.

Atanasov Receives Iranian Ambassador
AU252014 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1930 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mohammad 'Ali Farmanbar, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Bulgaria, at his request.

They expressed satisfaction at the state of Bulgarian-Iranian relations and prospects for their development were discussed.

International issues of mutual interest were also dealt with during the meeting.

Foreign Ministry on Austrian Court Ruling
AU260759 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
23 Apr 88 p 2

[Statement by CSSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman D. Rovensky for RUDE PRAVO: "Unprecedented Act of Interference in Our Sovereignty; Spokesman of CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Comments on So-Called Ruling by Austria's Supreme Court on the Construction of Nuclear Power Plants on CSSR Territory"]

[Text] We have already reported (in the article "Neighboring Litigation, or a Poor April Fool's Joke," in RUDE PRAVO of 20 April) on the ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Austria, according to which suits filed seeking to stop the construction of nuclear power plants on CSSR territory and requesting that sanctions be imposed on the CSSR (such as the confiscation of Czechoslovak property and so forth) fall under the jurisdiction of the Austrian courts. This is an unprecedented act of interference in the sovereignty of our country. The editorial office of RUDE PRAVO asked D. Rovensky, press spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for a statement on the official attitude to this Austrian "ruling."

The Ministry press spokesman conveyed the following reply to the editorial office:

"The ruling of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Austria sharply contradicts the norms and principles of international law, particularly the principle of sovereignty and sovereign equality of states, and represents a gross interference in the CSSR's internal affairs. At the same time this ruling is not conducive to the establishment of good neighborly relations within the framework of the pan-European process of security and cooperation.

"In building the Mochovce and Temelin nuclear power plants on its territory, the CSSR has not violated the norms of international law and thus cannot be called to legal responsibility internationally. As for the Supreme Court ruling, it must be said that it fails to duly consider the principle of absolute immunity of states that follows from customary international norms, which also includes immunity to jurisdiction. In the CSSR this principle of international law is anchored in paragraph 47, Article 1 of law No.97/1963 of the SBIRKA ZAKONU [Legal Gazette], in the provisions on international private and trial law that foreign states do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Czechoslovak state and courts. That is why Article 2 of the UN Charter states (as one of its principles) that international disputes are to be resolved by peaceful means, so that neither international peace and security, nor justice is threatened. In refusing to hear the suit seeking to stop the construction of the nuclear power plant in Mochovce, CSSR, the Regional Court in Korneuburg and Higher Court in Vienna proceeded in accordance with the principle of absolute immunity. The proposal for 'Accords on the Immunity

to Jurisdiction of States and of State Property' is currently being discussed within the framework of the UN Commission for International Law. The proposal is based on the concept that a state's immunity to jurisdiction is a general principle to which exceptions are permissible in certain spheres of fact-finding and executive court proceedings, including preliminary measures. This concept of so-called functional immunity of a state is anchored in the legal system of certain capitalist states. According to this principle, a suit may be filed against a state acting abroad as an entrepreneur or commercial agent at a court in that country in respect of commitments arising from these activities. The Czechoslovak state acts neither as entrepreneur, nor as commercial agent beyond its borders; neither does it conclude trade agreements with foreign firms.

"According to the practices of Czechoslovak foreign trade, foreign trade relations are pursued by Czechoslovak legal subjects (on the basis of paragraph 13 of law no. 42/80 of SBIRKA ZAKONU on foreign economic contacts) who own property and are responsible for their commitments up to the value of this property. Thus even the so-called functional immunity of a state does not legally entitle the Austrian judiciary to hear suits filed to stop the construction of nuclear power plants on CSSR territory.

"The principles of responsibility for damage caused by a course of action not prohibited by international law are also being discussed in the initial stages by the UN Commission for International Law. The above problems are assessed from the viewpoint of their applicability and impact on the international community; however, it is an open question whether the future accord will have universal validity, or be a mere framework, leaving individual matters to be regulated by partial agreements. However, it must be said that, even in this (emerging) sphere of international law, the Austrian judiciary is not legally entitled to hear such suits as the one mentioned here, quite apart from the fact that the Austrian side has suffered no damage as a result of the construction on CSSR territory of the Mochovce and Temelin power plants.

The question of nuclear facilities is regulated within the framework of international law by bilateral or multilateral treaties. In 1982 an agreement was signed between the governments of CSSR and the Republic of Austria on matters of common interest which concern nuclear facilities. Prominent Austrian figures assessed this agreement as exemplary, saying that Austria would use it for similar agreements with other neighboring states. The CSSR has been one of the contractual parties to the accord on the prompt notification of nuclear accidents and the accord on assistance in case of a nuclear or radiation accident, both concluded in Vienna itself under patronage of the IAEA. In 1987, in the interests of good neighborly relations, the Czechoslovak side accepted the Austrian side's proposal to consider further expanding bilateral

cooperation according to the 1982 accord; and in 1987 groups of experts were set up on the level of CSSR and Austrian ministers of foreign affairs to deal with these questions.

It must therefore be stated that the ruling of the Austrian Supreme Court is absurd, since the CSSR has violated no norms or principles of international law, and the Austrian side has suffered no damage as a result of the construction of nuclear power plants on CSSR territory. It must be stated that the Austrian judiciary is not legally entitled to hear suits filed to stop the construction of nuclear power plants on CSSR territory, and that the Austrian judiciary is not showing due respect for the principle of the absolute immunity of states as sovereign legal subjects of the international community. The ruling of the Austrian Supreme Court is at variance with international law and does not contribute toward establishing good neighborly relations. [boldface passage as published]

"The CSSR aims to maintain and deepen international peace, security, and mutually advantageous worldwide and European cooperation, while adhering to the principles and norms of international law. A firm system of legal treaties and good relations exists between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria, so that conflicting standpoints can be resolved by negotiations between the two states. The CSSR's political will to resolve matters connected with nuclear facilities together with the Austrian side is testified to by the fact that the Czechoslovak side has promised on the level of experts to provide data on the radiation situation in the CSSR over and above the framework of the 1982 agreement, by the fact that it was made possible for Austrian experts to visit the Temelin nuclear power plants, and so forth."

Austrian Ruling on Legal Actions Ridiculed
AU251422 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
20 Apr 88 p 6

[Karel Cisar, CTK reporter writing for RUDE PRAVO from Vienna: "Neighborly Litigation, or a Poor April Fool's Joke"]

[Text] At first glance it seemed a very good April Fool's joke: On 1 April the newspapers in Vienna carried a report on the Austrian Supreme Court ruling that all suits filed to stop the construction of nuclear power plants (in Czechoslovakia, mind you, not in Austria!) fall under the jurisdiction of the Austrian courts. The report also said that, if Czechoslovakia failed to respect such a court verdict, the appropriate court was authorized to collect the imposed fines by distraint.

This was no joke, the Austrian Supreme Court ruling was absolutely serious—it came about when a farmer from Lower Austria filed suit at the Regional Court in Korneuburg to stop the construction of Czechoslovakia's Mochovce power plant. This court dismissed the complaint; the Higher Court in Vienna confirmed the dis-

missal; but then the Supreme Court ruled that such a complaint could be heard, with all the consequences.

This led to certain Austrian papers seriously considering how the court would (naturally) order Czechoslovakia to stop construction work on the Mochovce power plant. And, should it fail to comply with the order, how sanctions would be proclaimed—how one would happily start confiscating Czechoslovak property in Austria, from aircraft to Danube ships to land...

During the next few days it became obvious that this example was catching: Upper Austria is already looking for claimants to file a suit to stop construction work on the Temelin power plant—at the appropriate Austrian court, of course.

Should things continue at the present rate, the regional courts can be expected to become a basic link of Austrian foreign relations in no time at all. The Salzburg court will ban the construction of an enterprise for processing fissionable material in Wackersdorf, Bavaria, and the court in Bregenz will order the Swiss nuclear power plants to be torn down.

After that it will only be a step to spreading these Austrian practices to other countries, too. The Regional Court in Brno will determine which hydroelectric power projects should be built on the Austrian section of the Danube; a Munich court will issue a verdict on what can be built in the sports centers on the northern slopes of the Austrian Alps; and the courts in St Gallen, Switzerland, will rule on what will be built in Austria's Vorarlberg. Austria's other neighbors can also get value for money.

After that, on the basis of the rulings, one will happily start confiscating both appropriate and inappropriate property on the borders. Should there be nothing to confiscate, one will start taking hostages. Simply, there is no limit to the imagination, and past accounts could also be settled. The long-term relations between neighbors based on court acquiescence, arbitrariness, or willfulness could continue ad infinitum.

However, past experience tells us that usually it is only the crafty lawyers that profit from lawsuits between neighbors (often started because of the proverbial boundaries).

Chnoupek Pays Official Visit to Egypt

Interviewed Before Departure

LD251422 Prague CTK in English
1238 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Cairo April 25 (CTK correspondent)—The Cairo daily AL-AHRAM today carried an interview with Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek prior to his official visit to Egypt.

In a substantial part of the interview Minister Chnoupek explained Czechoslovakia's foreign policy in relation to the socialist, capitalist and developing countries. He explained in particular the latest Czechoslovak proposal

for creating a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, which was positively accepted by Egyptian political officials.

Minister Chnoupek pointed out the traditions of Czechoslovakia's relations with the Arab world, giving as an example of the progress in these relations Czechoslovakia's part in the industrialization of a number of countries, mainly Syria, Iraq, Egypt, Algeria, Libya and Yemen.

The effort to continue promoting cooperation applies also to Czechoslovakia's relations with Egypt, the minister said, adding that "we are interested in a wider application of higher forms of cooperation, including joint enterprising and cooperating on third markets. [no closing quotation mark as received] Minister Chnoupek expressed belief that there is interest on both sides to improve economic cooperation.

Departs for Egypt 25 Apr

LD251718 Prague CTK in English
1536 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Bratislava April 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek left today for an official visit to Egypt at the invitation of Egyptian deputy premier and Foreign Minister Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

He was seen off by First Deputy Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes and Egyptian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Umar Jad.

Czechoslovakia regards Egypt as an important partner, a significant political factor in the Arab world, in the whole African continent. The visit of Czechoslovak Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to Egypt should become another impulse to the development of bilateral relations.

Czechoslovakia entered into official contacts with Egypt in 1922, but conditions for intensified cooperation were created only after 1952, the year Egypt had set out on a path of revolutionary changes. In the 1970's, bilateral relations became considerably chilled due to Egypt's policy towards the socialist countries. Consultations between the deputy foreign ministers of the two countries in 1984 became a significant step towards the resumption and deepening of a political dialogue.

In 1986, Egyptian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held talks with Czechoslovak representatives in Prague, and a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation visited Egypt the same year to resume contacts between the two highest legislative bodies.

In the last few years, bilateral relations have become more dynamic in many spheres. Both countries have been traditionally achieving good and stable results in

economy, corresponding with a long tradition of mutual advantageousness, and the needs of the two economies.

Czechoslovakia takes part in the industrialization of Egypt through supplies of industry equipment, metallurgical and engineering products. Czechoslovak specialists helped build 70 complete plants there, the largest of which is the Kafr al-Dawar power plant. Egypt exports cotton, oranges, rice and other goods to Czechoslovakia. Last year's bilateral trade turnover amounted to 154.2 million dollars, i.e. by 1.8 per cent more than in 1980.

Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations deepen also in the spheres of education, culture, science and health care. Czechoslovakia attends regularly an international book fair in Cairo, exchanges films and artists with its Egyptian partners (the days of Egyptian films have just started in Prague), and the Czechoslovak Egyptological Institute of Prague Charles University, whose office is situated also in Cairo, has won a good reputation in this African country.

Arrives, Met by Foreign Minister

LD252253 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
2100 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this evening for an official visit. He was welcomed at the Airport by Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister of the Egyptian government and minister of foreign affairs.

In a press statement Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out that relations between Czechoslovakia and Egypt have a long tradition and that the histories of the two countries have some similar characteristics from the times of struggle for national liberation. He expressed the conviction that talks with Egyptian representatives will contribute to the development of Czechoslovak-Egyptian relations.

Greek Communist Party Delegation Pays Visit

Arrives 25 Apr

LD251936 Prague CTK in English
1207 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 25 (CTK)—A delegation of the Greek Communist Party led by its general secretary Charilaos Florakis arrived for a friendly working visit here today.

The delegation was met at the Prague airport by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak and deputy head of a Central Committee department Radoslav Klein.

Meets With Bilak

LD251939 Prague CTK in English
1550 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Prague April 25 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Central Committee

Secretary Vasil Bilak met here today with a delegation of the Communist Party of Greece, led by General Secretary Charilaos Florakis.

Vasil Bilak and Charilaos Florakis discussed a number of issues concerning the policy of the two parties and their cooperation. They noted that the two parties' views on main problems in the world are identical.

Cooperation between the two Communist parties has developed especially in the last two decades, and contributed also to further development of all-round relations between Czechoslovakia and Greece in all spheres of social life.

Vasil Bilak and Charilaos Florakis agreed that contacts between the two parties must be effectively used. They exchanged invitations for study party delegations.

CSSR, Afghan Officials Discuss Ties
LD252317 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1400 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, today received Hasan Sharq, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan, chairman of the Afghan-Czechoslovak Friendship Society. Both representatives spoke about the present development of Afghanistan and also about the cooperation between social organizations of both countries.

Fojtik Receives PRC Study Delegation
LD260223 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1630 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] A study delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, led by Wang Renzhi, Central Committee member and the head of a department of propaganda of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, was received by Jan Fojtik, Presidium member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The two representatives exchanged experience on the ideological work of the two parties, and assessed the possibilities for its advancement.

Further Reportage on Government Reorganization

Summary

AU261035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
22 Apr 88 pp 1,2

["CTK, ZR"-signed report: "Appointment of Federal Government"]

[Text] CSSR President Gustav Husak, acting on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the Presidium of the CSSR National Front Central Committee, in accordance with Article No. 61 of

the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, appointed a new CSSR Government on Thursday [21 April]. The same day its members were sworn in at Prague Castle by the CSSR President.

On Thursday the Presidiums of the Czech and the Slovak National Councils also accepted the resignations of five members of the government of the Czech SR and five members of the government of the Slovak SR, and appointed two new members of the Czech Government and two new members of the Slovak Government. The new government members were sworn in by the chairmen of the national councils.

The total number of members of the CSSR, Czech SR, and Slovak SR Governments is being cut from 64 to 52, that is, by roughly one-fifth. The Federal Government will now have 20 members, compared with 26 previously. The number of members of the Czech Government has been reduced from 20 to 17 and the number of members of the Slovak Government from 18 to 15.

Composition of the CSSR Government [subhead]

The CSSR President has appointed the following members of the new CSSR Government:

Lubomir Strougal, premier,

Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier,

Ladislav Adamec, deputy premier,

Peter Colotka, deputy premier,

Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission,

Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development,

Matej Lucan, deputy premier,

Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs,

Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense,

Vratislav Vajnar, minister of the interior,

Jaromir Zak, minister of finance,

Jan Sterba, minister of foreign trade,

Miloslav Boda, minister of labor and social affairs,

Vlastimil Ehrenberger, minister of fuels and power,

Ladislav Gerle, minister of metallurgy, engineering, and the electrotechnical industry,

Miroslav Toman, minister of agriculture and food,

Vladimir Blazek, minister of transportation and communications,

Pavel Hrivnak, minister-chairman of the Federal Price Office,

Frantisek Ondrich, minister-chairman of the CSSR People's Control Committee,

Marian Calfa, minister.

Comrade Lubomir Strougal's Speech [subhead]

After taking oath, Premier Lubomir Strougal conveyed thanks to CSSR President Gustav Husak for the confidence placed in the members of the government.

We are entering an important stage in the acceleration of the socioeconomic development of our country, the restructuring of our society, Lubomir Strougal went on to say. We greatly need the support and trust of the president, the CPCZ and its Central Committee headed by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. We greatly need the support of the CSSR National Front Central Committee and of all Czechoslovak people. This support has always been essential for us and it is of special importance in the period we are entering now.

Lubomir Strougal recalled the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and their itemization, particularly at the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. It is our duty to give the finishing touches to this political line and, above all, to thoroughly implement it.

The times have never been easy for the government. But this period is one of the most complex ones. We know what we want and where we are heading. However, at the same time it would be presumptuous to think that we know everything. We must be prepared to face many unexpected manifestations that will have to be tackled, not only in the field of economic and social development, but also in domestic and foreign policies, where we must be more active and show greater initiative.

I believe that the government is strong enough to meet these challenging tasks. We realize, however, that we must give our utmost—all our knowledge and physical and intellectual resources—to thoroughly master the changes of principle in policy, in the economy, and in the social, domestic political, and foreign political spheres. Therein lies the great responsibility that we assumed by taking the constitutional oath; we are aware of this responsibility and will make every conceivable effort to consistently live up to it.

Comrade President, this is what we want to promise and act accordingly, and—if our work turns out to be successful—we want to pursue it in the years to come, Lubomir Strougal stressed.

Comrade Gustav Husak's Reply [subhead]

By way of introduction, Gustav Husak wholeheartedly congratulated the premier, deputy premiers, and ministers of the CSSR Government on their appointment to important state offices.

Primarily, I wish you success in your responsible work, in which you have the full support of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front and all its constituent parts, and, naturally, my support as CSSR President, Gustav Husak said.

I agree that this is not a routine change of government. The changes that assumed concrete shape at the 17th CPCZ Congress and at individual subsequent sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee, notably at its recent ninth session, had been under intensive preparation for years.

The CPCZ's programmatic line is supported by the majority of our people. On the one hand, it has aroused impatience about what some see as the too slow implementation of changes and, on the other, concern about what others see as transformations that are too rapid and revolutionary. Neither is correct. It is necessary to consistently translate all the principles of restructuring into life, not to stop halfway, and win people over to their implementation.

In this process we also follow and make use of foreign experience, as many socialist countries pursue a similar path, Gustav Husak went on to say. I recently returned from the Soviet Union where I discussed these issues with Comrades Mikhail Gorbachev and Andrey Gromyko. Restructuring is primarily a great struggle for the people's way of thinking. When people come to identify with the ideas of restructuring and come to understand them, the absolute majority will support the party's Central Committee, the government, and other central agencies, even though conflicting situations may occasionally arise. Many issues have already been elaborated and their legislative form is ready, other issues are only on the drawing board. Yet we are only at the beginning of important changes.

District and municipal district CPCZ conferences are currently being held, at which delegates ponder the tasks that we want to implement. This will also be the case at the subsequent regional party conferences. We want all party members to help us get things moving. The government, the party, our whole society needs this. There is no other way. The present and the future, the development of socialism, force us to have a highly committed approach.

We have our program, Gustav Husak stressed. What matters now is that each member of the government take a critical look at the sector for which he is responsible. Where sectors are being merged, the matter is naturally somewhat more complicated. But even there it is necessary to evaluate what has been good and should be continued, and what has gone wrong and needs to be improved. There is still a great deal of rigidity and mechanical approaches in state agencies, but also in social organizations. We must eliminate them more quickly and everyone must start with himself. Each member of the government must set an example in his sector in implementing this policy of the party, and must transfer what turns out to be useful to the lower levels. In this connection, Gustav Husak drew attention to an idea from the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, that the party will not supplant state and other agencies. Responsibility for the solution of tasks will therefore rest with members of the government and economic officials.

The federal government also has an important national coordinating function. With the Constitution of the Czechoslovak Federation we established the practice that the premiers of the two national governments simultaneously act as deputy premiers of the federal government, for the main tasks to be dealt with uniformly throughout the state. I am thinking of political, economic, and social issues, Gustav Husak said, as well as education, health care, and so forth. It is simply necessary to deal with people's needs uniformly. The federal government must consistently discharge this broader coordinating function.

In conclusion Gustav Husak once again wished the members of the government much success.

Changes in the Governments of the Two Republics [subhead]

In accordance with Article 131, section 1 of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, the Czech National Council Presidium on Thursday [21 April—FBIS] accepted the resignation of Zdenek Horcik, deputy premier of the Czech SR; Rudolf Hegenbart, deputy premier of the Czech SR; Nasta Baumrukova, minister of labor and social affairs of the Czech SR; Milan Klusak, minister of culture of the Czech SR, and Josef Jung, minister of the interior of the Czech SR, and thanked them for their work.

On the recommendation of the premier of the Czech SR, and following discussion in the Central Committee of the National Front of the Czech SR, the Czech National Council Presidium then appointed, in accordance with Article 122, section 1, letter a) of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, Milan Kymlicka as minister of culture of the Czech SR, and Vaclav Jirecek as minister of the interior and the environment of the Czech SR.

Comrade Ladislav Adamec inducted both ministers into office.

The Czech Government will now work with the following composition: premier; first deputy premier; deputy premier; 11 ministers in charge of ministries; 2 ministers without portfolio; and the chairman of the People's Control Committee.

The Presidium of the Slovak National Council accepted the resignation of five members of the Government of the Slovak SR: Julius Hanus, first deputy premier; Milan Rusnak and Jaroslav Kinsky, deputy premiers; Jaroslav Zelko, minister of trade; and Jan Pjescak, minister of justice, and thanked them for their work.

In accordance with the relevant article of the Constitutional Law on the Czechoslovak Federation, it appointed Stefan Murin deputy premier of the Slovak SR and Milan Cic minister of justice of the Slovak SR.

Comrade Peter Colotka inducted both comrades into office.

CTK has released the composition of both national governments:

Composition of the Government of the Czech SR [subhead]

Ladislav Adamec, premier; Bohumil Urban, first deputy premier and chairman of the Czech Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development; Jaroslav Tlapak, deputy premier; Jiri Nikodym, minister of finance, prices, and wages; Jaroslav Vavra, minister of construction and the building industry; Karel Julis, minister of education, youth, and physical culture; Milan Kymlicka, minister of culture; Jaroslav Prokopec, minister of health and social affairs; Antonin Kaspar, minister of justice; Vaclav Jirecek, minister of the interior and the environment; Peter Hojer, minister of industry; Ondrej Vanek, minister of agriculture and food; Frantisek Kalina, minister of forestry, water economy, and the wood-processing industry; Josef Rab, minister of trade and tourism; Jan Mottl, minister-chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Czech SR; Karel Loebel, minister; Vladimir Simek, minister.

Composition of the Government of the Slovak SR [subhead]

Peter Colotka, premier; Pavol Bahyl, deputy premier and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development; Stefan Murin, deputy premier; Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance, prices, and wages; Dusan Miklanek, minister of construction and the building industry; Ludovit Kilar, minister of education, youth, and physical culture; Miroslav Valek, minister of culture; Eva Tokolyova, minister of health and social affairs; Milan Cic, minister of justice;

Stefan Lazar, minister of the interior and the environment; Stefan Urban, minister of industry; Julius Varga, minister of agriculture and food; Vladimir Margetin, minister of forestry, water economy, and the wood-processing industry; Kazimir Nagy, minister of trade and tourism; Stefan Ferencei, minister-chairman of the People's Control Committee of the Slovak SR.

Slovak Council Approves New Laws
AU251302 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
21 Apr 88 pp 1,2

[Report by Antonia Slotova and Frantisek Melis: "In the Spirit of the Principles of Restructuring"]

[Excerpts] Bratislava (from our parliamentary correspondents)—The ninth meeting of the Slovak National Council (SNR), held yesterday, discussed government-sponsored drafts of SNR laws, a report on basic questions of the further development of selected branches of industry supervised by the Government of the Slovak SR, and other issues. The meeting was opened by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and SNR chairman.

He welcomed at the session Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR; members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat; members of the Government of the Slovak SR; and other guests. [passage omitted]

Those present then paid tribute to the memory of Cyril Hrna and Jozef Malina, deceased SNR deputies. Following the approval of the agenda of the meeting Daniel Futej, chairman of the SNR Mandate and Immunity Committee, proposed that the validity of the election of Jozef Simoncic as deputy to the SNR for constituency No. 61 (Trnava-North) be confirmed. The deputies unanimously approved of this proposal. The newly elected deputy was then sworn in and, at the proposal of SNR deputies, elected member of the SNR Committee for Industry and Construction. [passage omitted]

Comrade Peter Colotka then presented an expose on the government-sponsored draft of an SNR law on changes in the organization and powers of ministries and other central agencies of state administration. (Excerpts from his speech are published on page 2) [passage omitted]

The SNR then unanimously approved the submitted government-sponsored draft law.

A report on the basic questions of the further development of selected branches of industry supervised by the Government of the Slovak SR was presented by Stefan Urban, minister of industry of the Slovak SR. [passage omitted]

A government-sponsored draft of a constitutional SNR law on changes in the border between the Slovak SR and the PPR on waterways on the frontier was substantiated by Stefan Lazar, minister of interior of the Slovak SR. He said that the proposed changes conform with the Treaty on Legal Relations on the Czechoslovak-Polish State Border and on Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in Border Issues, which the CSSR and the Polish People's Republic concluded in 1967. Under this treaty, the appropriate agencies of the CSSR and the PPR carry out every 10 years joint inspections of the borderline by means of measuring work and other work in the field. Measuring work carried out by the Joint Czechoslovak-Polish Border Commission in the years 1976-83 in the process of joint inspections of the border line revealed changes in the state border at 557 localities, as a result of sudden natural changes in the riverbed of waterways on the frontier. [passage omitted] The SNR approved the submitted government-sponsored draft of the constitutional law.

The deputies then discussed a government-sponsored draft of an SNR law on mining activity, explosives, and state mining administration, which was substantiated by Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance of the Slovak SR. Deputy Anton Gunda, acting as joint reporter for SNR committees, endorsed the submitted draft law. He said that the deputies assessed with particular care the repercussions of mining activities on the environment, the problems of labor safety in mining, and the problems surrounding the handling of explosives. The SNR approved the government-sponsored draft law.

Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance of the Slovak SR, also substantiated the government-sponsored draft of an SNR law on geological work and the Slovak Geological Office. Deputy Stefan Smolej, joint reporter for SNR committees, recommended the draft law's approval, which the SNR did unanimously.

The government-sponsored draft of an SNR law which amends the SNR law on the development of the Tokay wine-growing area in Slovakia was substantiated by Julius Varga, minister of agriculture and food of the Slovak SR. The amendment of the law will establish prerequisites for including Tokay wine grown in Slovakia in the catalogue of original brand-name products protected under the multilateral agreement of CEMA states that is now on the drawing board. [passage omitted] The SNR approved the government-sponsored draft law. [passage omitted]

Colotka Explains Changes
AU251254 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
21 Apr 88 p 2

["Excerpts From the Speech by Comrade Peter Colotka," member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and premier of the Slovak SR, at the ninth meeting of the Slovak National Council in Bratislava on 20 April, explaining a "government-sponsored draft of a Slovak National Council law on changes in the organization and powers of ministries and other central agencies of state administration in the Slovak SR"]

[Text] The government of the Slovak SR is submitting to you for discussion and approval the draft of a Slovak

National Council law on changes in the organization and powers of ministries and other central agencies of state administration in the Slovak SR.

This is an important legal codification that will form an integral part of measures aimed at radically restructuring the economic mechanism with a view to safeguarding the program of accelerating economic and social development, which was outlined by the 17th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress.

The changes in the functions and the role of the center, the streamlining of the present organizational structure of the center, the new delineation of powers and ties, and the changes in the content, style, and methods of work are being implemented in order to increase the efficiency and quality of the work of the central agencies of state administration.

We proceed from the premise that the role of the center will increase in the future. It will assume a qualitatively new importance, particularly in dealing with key programmatic tasks and in ensuring the balance and proportionality of socioeconomic development. The focal point of the work of the center will move to the sphere of general management of a systemic nature, and its work will primarily be based on the use of uniform economic criteria and long-term normative rules [normativity]. At the same time, it will move to the sphere of long-term programmatic strategy in determining national socioeconomic targets and the basic methods of attaining them. This means a radical reduction in operative, short-term, and administrative-command intervention in the activity of the economic sphere.

As for the national central agencies of the state administration, their mission will be to comprehensively ensure, in conjunction with the state's uniform economic and social policy, a proportionate regional development within the republic, the requisite infrastructure, as well as the uniform supervision of national committees.

The national central agencies of the state administration are therefore being arranged in a new way, in order for them to be able to actively organize social development and effectively contribute to the implementation of state policy, particularly at the stage of restructuring the economic mechanism. Another mission of theirs will be to deal with questions that come under their constitutional jurisdiction more responsibly and competently than until now, and in more expedient concentration [v ucelnejšej agregácii].

The proposed changes in the system of the central agencies of state administration in the Slovak SR will result in a reduction in the number of ministries and other central agencies of state administration and, at the same time, they will create prerequisites for a substantial curtailment of the number of consultative, coordination, and auxiliary agencies subordinate to the government and to individual ministries.

In this connection, there will also be changes in the apparatus of these agencies, a reduction in their staff, and an improvement in the quality of this executive element of the center. We expect the reduction in the number of central agencies of state administration to simplify and streamline the execution of state administration.

The following ministries and other central agencies will be abolished under the proposed law of the Slovak National Council: the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the Slovak Price Office, and the Slovak Press and Information Office.

The range of their activities will be transferred to the Slovak Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Health, and the Ministry of Culture.

Furthermore, the wood-processing industry sector (including both mechanical and chemical wood processing) will be transferred from the Ministry of Industry to the Ministry of Forestry, Water Economy, and Wood-Processing Industry.

The powers of the Ministry of Education will be expanded to include state supervision of child and youth affairs as well as state sports policy.

The activities of the Ministry of Trade and of the Committee for Tourism will be merged.

We must also regard the broader delineation of the powers of the present Ministry of the Interior as an important change. This is expressed in the very title of the new Ministry of the Interior and the Environment. Not only those activities in the sphere of care for the enhancement and protection of the environment that have until now been the province of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development are being transferred to the jurisdiction of this ministry, but also tasks that have until now been neglected and which are called for by life and the urgent need to improve the care for the environment.

The following central agencies of the state administration, headed by a member of the Government of the Slovak SR, will operate in the Slovak SR:

1. The Slovak Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technical Development (headed by a deputy premier of the Slovak SR)
2. The Ministry of Finance, Prices, and Wages of the Slovak SR
3. The Ministry of Construction and the Building Industry of the Slovak SR

4. The Ministry of Education, Youth, and Physical Culture of the Slovak SR
5. The Ministry of Culture of the Slovak SR
6. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs of the Slovak SR
7. The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak SR
8. The Ministry of the Interior and the Environment of the Slovak SR
9. The Ministry of Industry of the Slovak SR
10. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food of the Slovak SR
11. The Ministry of Forestry, Water Economy, and Wood-Processing Industry of the Slovak SR
12. The Ministry of Trade and Tourism of the Slovak SR
13. The People's Control Committee of the Slovak SR.

The basic mission of the law on changes in the organization and powers of the central agencies of state administration in the Slovak SR is thus to arrange the center of our republic so as to make it capable, in organizational and cadre terms, of successfully implementing the strategic targets of economic and social development and of fulfilling, in accordance with the plan, the tasks contained in the programmatic statement of the government of the Slovak SR.

The seventh session of the CPCZ Central Committee held last December stressed that the restructuring of the economic mechanism is the most revolutionary change in the management of socioeconomic processes since February 1948 and embodies revolutionary continuity in the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state. It is in harmony with the basic directions of the course of the restructuring of society as a whole and with the deepening of socialist democracy. The restructuring of the state mechanism, and one of the legislative expressions of this is the government-sponsored bill being submitted, is becoming an inseparable part of this process and an inevitable point of departure and prerequisite for further improving the activity of central state agencies and the efficiency of their work. This must also be seen as the motive for drawing up this draft law and for submitting it to the Slovak National Council for constitutional discussion and approval.

In conclusion, Peter Colotka expressed the conviction that, together with other measures of the government of the Slovak SR, the new law will creatively and effectively contribute to the fulfillment of tasks that are aimed at the successful implementation of the program of accelerating the economic and social development of our socialist society.

Party District Conferences Evaluated

AU241252 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech carries on 18 and 19 April a two-part 26,500-word roundup of reports by various reporters on the district and municipal district conferences of the CPCZ and Slovak Communist Party, held on 16 and 17 April in the Czech and Slovak SR's.

The paper begins with a Prague-dated unattributed report, which lists the districts and municipal districts where conferences were held. It notes that they were attended by CPCZ Central Committee delegations and states: "The speakers at conference discussions included leading party officials. Thus, Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, spoke at the Gottwaldov conference. Other CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members addressing the conferences were: Ladislav Adamec in Bruntal; Vasil Bilak in Melnik; Peter Colotka in Bratislava-three; Karel Hoffmann in Ostrava; Alois Indra in Dunajska Streda; Ignac Janak in Komarno; Josef Kempny in Prostějov; Jozef Lenart in Bratislava-two; and Lubomir Strougal in Jindrichuv Hradec. CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate members speakers were: Josef Haman in Mlada Boleslav, Frantisek Pitra in Galanta, and Miloslav Zavadiil in Pribram. Jaroslav Hajn, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, spoke at the conference in Cheb, and CPCZ Central Committee Secretaries Mikulas Beno and Frantisek Hanus in Trencin and Benesov respectively. The members of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat addressing the conferences were: Zdenek Horeni in Most, Vasil Mohorita in Jihlava, Jindrich Polednik in Teplice, and Miroslav Stepan in Prague-one."

The report notes that "the most characteristic feature of these significant party gatherings was that they focused on improving the quality of work carried out by party agencies and organizations, on strengthening the party's leading role within the restructuring process, and on combining the current tasks of socioeconomic development with the introduction of economic reforms and a deepening of socialist democracy. The conferences have proved that the conclusions of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions enjoy broad support, both among the Communists, and among non-members."

In summing up the reports of district and municipal district committees submitted at the conferences, the roundup says that they "appraised the achieved results," spoke "critically and self-critically of shortcomings," generalized about the past, and brought up "new suggestions" for mobilizing the people's activity and initiative in restructuring, the democratization of society, and the acceleration of socioeconomic advancement.

The report then states that the addresses of party delegation heads at the conferences stressed the need to "further enhance the party's action ability and consolidate its unity, fully implement the Leninist principles of

intra-party life, and deepen ties with the people," so that the party can "head the changes in all spheres of CSSR society." They are said to have "devoted great attention" to progress in restructuring the economic mechanism, "above all in connection with the new arrangement of central agencies and of the organizational structure of state enterprises." They noted, the roundup says, that the development of national economy shows serious problems and shortcomings; that all forces must be mobilized for rectifying the situation and intensifying economy; that "the success of restructuring depends on the ideological-political and professional standards of the cadres"; that the new demands make it necessary to systematically and purposefully "overcome rigid and dogmatic views"; and that the "party's ideological work is playing an irreplaceable role in the fight against hostile propaganda, which is striving to discredit the restructuring process in Czechoslovakia." In speaking of the international situation, the report says, the party delegation heads "stressed the significance of joint, coordinated peace efforts undertaken by the socialist countries with the Soviet Union at their head, efforts aimed at removing the threat of a nuclear war and at achieving peace and progress in the world. In the spirit of conclusions adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress, Czechoslovakia, too, supports this line unreservedly, contributing to it by its enterprising proposals."

The report then states that the conference agenda included plan fulfillment, intensification of production, participation in the international division of labor, modernization of production, expansion of citizens' share in the management and administration of public affairs, activation of all components of the National Front, and improvement of the services for the population. After stating that a number of measures were adopted to increasingly implement the CPCZ leading role in society and "changing the style, methods, and forms of the party's political-organizational, ideological, and cadre work," the report says that "the delegates expressed full support for the peace efforts of the Soviet Union, the CSSR, and other socialist states," and for Milos Jakes' recent proposal on a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good neighborly relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

"The deliberations of district and municipal district conferences were an expression of the party's ideological, organizational, and action unity," the roundup notes: "They were characterized by a working atmosphere, frankness, and a collective spirit, and by the delegates' responsible and creative approach to the elaboration of conclusions of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions" for work under the conditions of their organizations.

"It was a significant shift in intra-party democracy," the roundup says, that some conferences elected their new district and municipal party committees and auditing commissions by ballot. The report notes that the conferences elected delegates to regional conferences and to the

Prague and Bratislava City conferences; and adopted resolutions on the specific tasks of organizations and Communists holding various offices. It states in conclusion: "The remaining districts and municipal districts will hold party conferences on Saturday and Sunday, 23 and 24 April respectively." The roundup then carries reports on the individual conferences.

The "(KOJ)"-signed report on the Gottwaldov conference states, *inter alia*, that many delegates "pointed out certain hindering regulations which are currently hampering progress. Thus Frantisek Cuba, chairman of the Agrokombinat Slusovice unified cooperative farm, stressed: The conditions for accomplishing the new comprehensive development tasks have not been established. For example, although our agricultural enterprises are encouraged to build processing facilities, certain regulations are preventing them from producing foodstuffs. In fact, one needs up to 6 months and more to get a permit to sell one kind of lemonade. Moreover, agricultural enterprises should become involved in modern development trends: It could be that the profit yielded by biotechnologies in the nineties will be similar to that yielded today by electronics."

The "(JR)"-signed report on the Prostějov conference states: "The delegates identified themselves with the district committee's course with regard to the enforcement of, and adherence to, the statutes; 10 members of the district organization were expelled from the party for violating them and for acting in contradiction to the letter of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. However, the delegates also demanded at the conference that the independence of primary organizations in deciding on their own activities should be increased."

The "(JC)"-signed report on the Cheb conference states, that the delegates also dealt with "the implementation of the set of measures on the economic-social advancement of selected territories along the CSSR's western border (a document better known as CSSR Government Resolution No 43/1986). The basic problem that is slowing down the development of the border areas was, and still is, the unfavorable demographic development. That is why the district's national committees have drawn almost Kcs15 million from the governmental budget reserve during the last 2 years; the money was used for buying machinery and equipment, but also for capital construction. The "inadequate technical facilities in individual localities" because of the "lack of building facilities in the district" and the fact that "manpower resources in the district have been totally exhausted" belong to those problems of this district, the report says, which "are primarily caused by the lack of understanding of the district's needs on the part of individual ministerial sectors, which have their own enterprises and organizations in the area."

"(LOU)" reports from the Benesov conference on the failure to fulfill the basic indicators of the state plan and to implement the intensification program and scientific-technical achievements; and "(AR)" reports from the

Most conference that the miners there deplore the state-wide failure to cut down power consumption in national economy, and the "increasing demands on them to extract more coal."

"(KR)" reports from the Usti nad Labem conference that the "trends of development in the economies of plants and enterprises in the district are unfavorable and show serious problems and shortcomings; the district seems incapable of achieving the planned intensification goals." Although industrial production during the first 2 years of the quinquennium had increased by more than Kcs 360 million, the "shortfall in the generation of profit amounted to Kcs 336 million," this report says.

"(JK)" reports from the Bratislava-one municipal district the "failure to implement the resolution on the gradual relocation of certain industrial enterprises in areas outside Bratislava, and to resolve the problem of a final waste dump. The reconstruction of historical buildings, the renewal of the housing fund, and so forth are progressing very slowly," the conference report is said to have stated.

In reporting on the conference in Stara Lubovna, "(PT)" cites the delegates on the "severe lag in the education of

world outlook under the complicated religious conditions in the district," and on their urging the primary organizations and their members to use "a creative, innovative approach, and the ability to break up outdated notions" in their work in "specific political-economic situations." The delegates reportedly deplored the shortage of medical doctors in the district, saying that the local authorities had already exhausted every means at their disposal to rectify this situation.

"Serious problems with environment protection" were among the topics discussed at the conference in Uherske Hradiste, "(KOU)" states in his report; "(RC)" notes that the Litomerice conference pointed out that the schools in the district lack more than 40 elementary school teachers; and "(ME)" reports from the Cadca conference that "almost all industrial enterprise plants in the district are not fulfilling the qualitative tasks of their plans".

Several reports registered the delegates' emphasis on the need for greater discipline, on the need to put an end to the accumulation of functions, and so forth.

'Airspace Violation' by FRG Glider Protested
*LD251245 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1223 GMT 25 Apr 88*

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN)—On 24 April 1988, a glider from the FRG flew into GDR airspace over Heiligenstadt kreis and continued its flight despite repeated calls for it to land, given in accordance with international regulations. It left GDR airspace in Eisenach kreis. Thanks only to the level-headed actions by the authorities responsible for security of GDR airspace, there were no serious consequences of this airspace violation.

The GDR's permanent mission to the FRG resolutely protested to the FRG Chancellor's office these renewed violations of GDR airspace, in contravention of international law, and expressed the expectation that steps will be taken by responsible FRG organs to prevent future violations of GDR airspace.

USSR's Leshchenko on Liquidation of Missiles
*LD260959 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0739 GMT 22 Apr 88*

[Text] Berlin, 22 Apr ADN—Colonel Victor Leshchenko, deputy head of the USSR Defense Ministry's Center for Controlling the Elimination of Shorter-Range Missiles, reported Friday in the GDR paper DER MORGEN on the liquidation of the OTR-23 (SS-12, SS-23) missiles in Saryozek in Kazakhstan.

Col Leshchenko states in the exclusive interview: We want to solve all the problems connected with any possible damage to the environment by the serial destruction of the missiles. Experts and representatives of the population of Kazakhstan established by means of soil and atmospheric tests and measurements of the explosion wave "that there (will be no) significant damage to the environment. We carried out two explosions; a package of four and a package of six missiles were blown up. There is no need to blow them up again, because the missiles break up into fragments, as provided by the treaty."

With reference to reusing some missile parts in the economy, Col Leshchenko says: "Under the treaty we are only allowed to dismantle and use the guidance systems—not in their original form, but only the materials they contain, whereby we are particularly interested in the precious metals platinum, gold, and silver. They will be extracted and used in the economy."

Consideration was also given during the tests to the provision of controls of future explosions by U.S. inspectors. "We are planning the following procedure: The U.S. inspectors will be able to see for themselves at the site of the explosions that the right missiles are packaged for explosion. They will count the weapons and can measure them in order to accurately determine the type involved.

After that they will take up position in the observation post, from where they can safely watch the dynamite being put into place and the detonation of the packages."

The experience gained in the liquidation of shorter-range missiles could also be used in the elimination of strategic weapons, said Col Leshchenko, "despite certain technical differences. There would be no obstacles from a technical point of view to the liquidation of all these weapons. The most important factor is that the question is solved politically, that is, that the new treaty is completed as soon as possible."

Rauchfuss Meets USSR Material Supply Official
*AU251628 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 23-24 Apr 88 p 2*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The reliable and sufficient supply of energy, raw materials, and other materials to the national economy was at the center of a meeting on Friday [22 April] between Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of material management, and Vasilii Faustov, first deputy of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR Council of Ministers. They discussed joint steps toward closer scientific-technological cooperation, and toward more economical use of materials and energy, which under conditions of comprehensive intensification, have become essential for ensuring the growth of production on a material-technical basis, as the two sides emphasized.

In the course of the talk, Wolfgang Rauchfuss and his Soviet visitor discussed what the contribution of trade to production means: that production in material-technical terms can be increased through greater flexibility and more efficiency in supply, and that the secondary raw material potential can be tapped and utilized in a better way.

During his visit to the GDR, Vasilii Faustov familiarized himself with experiences in industrial enterprises, in enterprises trading with production means, and those of the secondary raw material industry.

Kleiber Meets Soviet Pricing Official Pavlov
*AU251421 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 23-24 Apr 88 p 2*

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and GDR permanent representative to CEMA, received Valentin Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices, in Berlin on Friday [22 April]. Pavlov is staying in the GDR on a working visit.

Guenther Kleiber briefed his guest on the initiatives of the GDR working people to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. In particular, he discussed the measures taken by the party and the government since

the Eighth SED Congress to perfect the system of management, planning, and economic accounting in successfully implementing the course of the unity of economic and social policy.

The Soviet guest explained topical tasks of restructuring economic management in the USSR in line with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, and expressed thanks for the chance to get comprehensively acquainted with the GDR's pricing policy.

The interlocutors stressed the usefulness of a broad exchange of experiences between the fraternal countries in the building of socialism.

The meeting was attended by Vyacheslav Kochemasov, USSR ambassador to the GDR, and by Minister Walter Halbritter, director of the Office for Prices attached to the GDR Council of Ministers.

Kleiber Receives CEMA, Angolan Officials
AU251420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 23-24 Apr 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Friday [22 April] in Berlin Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and GDR permanent representative to CEMA, received the representatives of the CEMA countries and the People's Republic of Angola [PRA] to the joint commission for cooperation between CEMA and the PRA, who are in Berlin on the occasion of the second session of the joint commission.

Guenther Kleiber briefed the guests on the various initiatives of the GDR's working people to successfully implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress. He stressed that the GDR will continue to support the PRA with solidarity in the struggle to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in the peaceful development of the country. The basis for shaping the economic relations in the 1986-90 period is the agreement signed between the governments of the GDR and the PRA on economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

The participants in the talk concurred in assessing the conclusion of the agreement on cooperation between CEMA and the PRA and the formation of a joint commission as an expression of the mutual efforts to further expand economic cooperation between the CEMA countries and the PRA, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Corresponding measures were agreed on for this purpose at the second session of the CEMA-PRA joint commission.

LCY Delegation Visits, Meets With Kleiber
AU251222 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 22 Apr 88 p 2

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received an

LCY delegation headed by Ugljesa Uzelac, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, on Thursday [21 April]. The Yugoslav official conveyed greetings from Bosko Kronic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Erich Honecker and the GDR party and state leadership, which were gladly reciprocated by Guenther Kleiber.

During its visit to the GDR, the delegation familiarized itself with the SED's experience in implementing the party's economic strategy in the SED Central Committee, in the Socialist Economic Management Central Institute, as well as in combines, enterprises, and institutions in Berlin and Magdeburg bezirk. The interlocutors paid tribute to results obtained through comradely cooperation between the SED and LCY. They assessed these results as an expression of trust, mutual understanding, and the creative advancement of the two parties in the spirit of the principles agreed upon by Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito.

Guenther Kleiber reported on the working people's manifold initiatives in socialist competition, aimed at fulfilling the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress. He spoke about the SED's experiences in successfully implementing the course of unity of economic and social policy and pointed out the working people's democratic participation in managing and planning. In this connection, emphasis is placed on further improving the socialist planned economy, with the combines being the main force in applying the key technologies and in translating them into economic and social progress.

Ugljesa Uzelac presented a survey of activities carried out in preparation for the LCY Congress planned for May, and explained topical tasks in the political and economic sphere. [passage omitted]

SPD Official Meets EINHEIT Chief Editor
AU231747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 21 Apr 88 p 6

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [20 April] Manfred Banaschak, member of the SED Central Committee and EINHEIT chief editor, met with Peter Glotz, member of the SPD Presidium and chief editor of NEUE GESELLSCHAFT/FRANKFURTER HEFTE, for an exchange of opinions on basic theoretical-political questions of our time. Otto Reinhold, member of the SED Central Committee and of the EINHEIT editorial staff, also participated in the meeting.

The interlocutors evaluated the contacts between the two magazines, which have developed since 1983, as a contribution to constructive dialogue in which both sides are aware of their ideological and social political differences, as well as their responsibility to settle them in a way that contributes to peaceful coexistence. [passage omitted]

Goetting Received by Andreotti in Rome
AU231746 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 21 Apr 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Rome (ADN)—In the course of the present "week of meetings and dialogue" in Italy, Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and chairman of the League for Friendship Among Peoples, met with Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti in Rome on Wednesday [20 April]. During the meeting they had an animated exchange of opinions on questions of the international situation, especially disarmament and the continuation of detente, as well as the deepening of bilateral relations between the two states. Gerald Goetting briefed his interlocutor on the GDR's active contribution to world peace, trustful cooperation, and friendship among peoples. [passage omitted]

Axen, UK Labor Party Delegation Discuss Peace
LD252201 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1456 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin 25 Apr (ADN)—Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a British Labor Party delegation, headed by deputy foreign policy spokesman George Robertson. The exchange of views focused on international developments and on the contribution of the SED and the Labor Party to the further progress of detente and disarmament.

The partners in the talk agreed that in the international situation a change for the better is becoming apparent. As there is nothing automatic about disarmament, further purposeful efforts must be made to reduce military confrontation. An accord between the USSR and the United States on halving strategic offensive weapons, with strict observation of the ABM treaty, is of outstanding importance.

Hermann Axen stressed that nuclear disarmament is necessary. Now, as Erich Honecker has proposed, consideration must be given to reducing and eliminating tactical nuclear weapons systems, conventional disarmament, and banning chemical weapons. On all these issues the Warsaw Pact states have submitted balanced proposals based on the principles of equality and equal security.

Hermann Axen explained the joint initiatives of the SED, the CPCZ and the SPD for a chemical weapons-free zone and a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. He pointed in particular to the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones, to be held in Berlin in June. The preparations for the meeting have met with a response of broad approval.

The Labor politicians spoke about the work on their party's defense policy. The Labor Party will not slacken its efforts for the full liquidation of the British nuclear potential, while preserving an appropriate conventional defense capability. Now it is a matter of finding ways to

bring this about in accordance with political realities and in a manner which encourages the elimination of the nuclear weapons of all states. At a time when the USSR and the United States are in the process of reducing their nuclear potentials, Britain cannot stand aside.

The Labor politicians reaffirmed their party's statement of 3 March 1988, which calls for a nuclear weapons-free Europe and a nuclear weapons-free world; the prevention of a new round of the arms race on land, at sea and in the air; a ban on all nuclear tests; and the inclusion of tactical nuclear weapons in the current disarmament negotiations.

Hermann Axen and George Robertson reaffirmed the determination of their parties to continue the mutually useful and beneficial dialogue in the interests of confidence-building and cooperation in Europe. It is important, they stressed, for communists and social democrats to find a common language on the issue of war and peace, despite their ideological differences. The talk was held in an open and friendly atmosphere.

Yesterday, the labor politicians met SED representatives to the SED-SPD joint working group for security policy matters, for a fact-finding talk which lasted for several hours.

Danish Newspaper Interviews Honecker
LD181317 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1139 GMT 18 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 18 Apr (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, granted the Danish daily newspaper JYLLANDS-POSTEN an interview on Monday in which he answered questions on GDR-Danish relations, on the international situation, and on the GDR's internal development. The editor-in-chief of JYLLANDS-POSTEN, Nils Thostrup, had asked for the meeting with the GDR head of state on the occasion of the forthcoming official visit by the Danish prime minister, Poul Schluter, to the GDR.

At the start of the talk, which took place at the official seat of the State Council, Erich Honecker praised the fact that despite their different social orders and alliance memberships, the GDR and Denmark have similar or concurring views on the fundamental questions of the preservation of peace. He spoke in favor of intensifying the exchange of political views, of expanding economic relations, and developing cooperation in other spheres.

During the course of the interview, the State Council chairman explained the GDR's stance on important questions of disarmament. Only one sensible path remains for responsibly-minded politicians, he said: to renounce both nuclear and conventional deterrence. Erich Honecker also answered a series of questions on the development of socialism in the GDR.

At the end of the meeting, Erich Honecker expressed his pleasure at the forthcoming visit by the Danish prime minister to the GDR.

UN Holds Seminar on Palestine Question

Delegation Meets Fischer

LD251757 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1252 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin 25 Apr (ADN)—GDR Foreign Affairs Minister Oskar Fischer received on Monday a delegation from the UN Palestine Committee under whose auspices the European regional seminar on the Palestine question, which began on Monday, was convened.

Oskar Fischer conveyed to the delegation head, Ambassador Alexander Borg Olivier, a message of greeting from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. In the talks Oskar Fischer praised the multifaceted efforts of the UN Palestine Committee, as well as the world organization in toto, to regulate the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the Palestine question, comprehensively, justly and permanently.

Ambassador Alexander Borg Olivier expressed thanks for the message of greeting, which was infused with the spirit of understanding and solidarity with the Palestinian people. He expressed his high regard for the long-term activity of the GDR in the United Nations, especially as a member of the Palestine committee. The committee was happy to take up the invitation from the GDR to hold the European regional seminar in Berlin.

On the same day Foreign Minister Fischer received UN Under Secretary General Joseph Verner Reed, for an exchange of opinions on current UN activity, above all on the 42d UN General Assembly and the upcoming third special sitting of the United Nations on questions of disarmament.

The partners in the talks expressed the conviction that the development of the international situation offers favorable preconditions for a successful third special sitting.

GDR Deputy Foreign Ministers Peter Florin, chairman of the 42d UN General Assembly, and Dr Heinz-Dieter Winter took part in the meetings.

Fischer Attends

LD251501 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0844 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN)—A 5 day European regional seminar of the UN committee on the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people began today in Berlin. At the opening session, Alexander Borg Olivier, chairman of the seminar and head of the delegation from the UN Palestine Committee, welcomed

GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Peter Florin, chairman of the 42d UN General Assembly, and Joseph Verner Reed, UN under secretary-general. The forum of personages from politics, science, and journalism honored with a minute's silence the victims of the Palestinian resistance against the Israeli occupying forces' terrorism.

The seminar participants applauded as they received the message of greetings from Erich Honecker, in which active solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people is described as a solid component of GDR policy.

The seminar will be holding discussions in a plenum and three working groups.

Fischer Address

LD251810 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1109 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN)—The GDR regards it as a high honor to host the European regional seminar in its capital, Berlin, said Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, who welcomed the participants on behalf of the GDR Government. It sees this as recognition of its work in the UN committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people (Palestine committee).

The socialist German state, which next year celebrates the 40th anniversary of its founding, has always been firmly bound up with international solidarity, both given and received, in a variety of ways. In Article Six of the Constitution support for states and peoples who are fighting against imperialism and its colonial regimes and for national freedom and independence is a basic tenet. The people of the GDR are in active solidarity with the Palestinian people, who are carrying out a truly historic struggle for the fulfillment of their right to self-determination, including the right to form their own state, under the leadership of the PLO.

Guaranteeing the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to a sovereign state is the central aspect of any just settlement of the problems in the Middle East. The GDR is following the struggle of the Palestinian people against the terror of the Israeli occupiers. The cowardly assassination of Khalil al-Wazir, a leading member of the PLO, provoked anger and outrage in the GDR. The GDR again resolutely condemns Israel's actions which are against international law and not reconcilable with respect for human rights and dignity, the speaker said.

On behalf of the GDR, Oskar Fischer reasserted support for prompt creation of an international peace conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations. This conference should work out binding settlements on all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. That includes settling the Palestinian issue, Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, and international guarantees for the rights of all states in the region to

peaceful coexistence and development. This proposal met with a broad international response at the 42nd United Nations General Assembly. The GDR considers highly topical the USSR'S proposal to call a session of the Security Council at foreign minister level.

Within the framework of its policy of dialogue the GDR remains concerned with a solution to the conflict in the Middle East. It is more than 40 years since the United Nations supported by Resolution 181 the formation of an Israeli and a Palestinian state. It is now time to remove the impediments to formation of a Palestinian state.

Oskar Fischer recalled that contributions had been made to settling the Afghanistan situation by constructive and collective steps within the framework of the "Geneva Process". These agreements also confirmed that a political settlement of conflicts is possible with due regard for the interests of all sides and through the use of the United Nations.

In pursuit of peace and security, the primary task of world politics, the GDR is redoubling its efforts for a European home with the relevant house rules. Included in this effort is an international meeting, called by Erich Honecker, on nuclear weapons-free zones, to take place in Berlin in a few weeks time.

Greetings From Honecker

LD251735 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 0850 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Berlin, 15 Apr ADN—Active solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people for the achievement of its legitimate rights is a firm component of the GDR's policies. Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR'S Council of State, stated this in a message of greeting. The letter is addressed to Ambassador Alexander Borg Olivier, chairman of the European regional seminar on the Palestine issue of the UN committee for the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The public in our state is taking an active interest in supporting the just struggle of the Palestinian people and the promotion of peace and understanding in the Middle East, Honecker stresses. In the GDR the conviction is shared that a just and lasting settlement of the conflict in the Middle East can only be achieved if the Palestinian people are guaranteed the exercise of their right to self-determination. An international peace conference with the participation of all sides concerned including the PLO, Israel and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council could work out binding settlements on all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Palestinian people need particular solidarity at this time in their resistance to the terror of the Israeli occupiers.

Authorities Censor Church Newspapers Again DW261010 Munich SUEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 26 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by "HZ": "GDR Church Newspapers Censored Again"]

[Excerpt] Berlin/GDR—Last weekend GDR state authorities again censored Evangelical Church newspapers. Two of the papers were again not published at all, and two others were printed and distributed only after editorial changes to the text had been made. The OST-BERLINER KIRCHE and the POTSDAMER KIRCHE newspapers were not printed because the editorial boards refused to alter their reports on the Berlin-Brandenburg land synod meeting in early April. The land church management wants to submit an official protest on the matter to the GDR Council of Ministers Press Office. This time the report on the synod decision on GDR exit problems was criticized.

The MECKLENBURGISCHE KIRCHENZEITUNG, published in Schwerin, and GLAUBE UND HEIMAT, from Thuringia, were issued after some delay. The editorial board of the Schwerin newspaper was permitted, after censorship, to cover the report submitted by the Conference of Evangelical Church Managements to the communities in mid-March. The church management had explicitly claimed the right of the church to engage in social activities, a right the state had contested. GLAUBE UND HEIMAT was printed after its article about the synod's report on expatriation had been altered. [passage omitted]

Monetary Demands for Exit-Seekers DW260935 Hamburg BILD in German 26 Apr 88 pp 1, 5a

[Unattributed report: "'GDR' Exits: Bonn Pays up to DM30,000"]

[Text] The "GDR" is demanding high payments from Bonn for the release of its citizens. As a rule the SED regime is getting DM10,000 per capita—in individual cases even as much as DM30,000. The "exit tax" is considered a compensatory payment for the value of the exit-seeker's professional training (including studies) in the "GDR." The "GDR" demands mainly consumer goods in exchange for exit, such as automobiles, refrigerators, television sets, machines, and foodstuffs.

Political prisoners must be ransomed outright. Up to DM90,000 per capita in cash is paid for them.

This year DM335.7 million is envisaged for exit payments under the budget category of "promotion of all-German special assistance measures."

If more "GDR" citizens come over, Bonn will pay more. Last year 11,459 resettlers and 3,885 political prisoners came out. Since the building of the Berlin Wall in 1961, the Federal Government has paid about DM2 billion for 120,000 resettlers and more than 30,000 people who were ransomed.

Bonn has submitted lists to East Berlin with the names of 60,000 "GDR" citizens seeking exit permission. "These are only the cases we know about," said a government member to BILD yesterday.

Economic Statistics for March 1988

AU131731 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 9-10 Apr 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—In March the working people in industry and agriculture, and in the construction, transportation, and communications sectors fulfilled the planned production targets and purposefully overfulfilled them in cases where the material and technical conditions were provided. The course of the unity of economic and social policy was successfully continued. According to preliminary statistical indications, national production income rose 4 percent in March. Retail turnover was up 7.5 percent from last year. The population's net money income rose 4.5 percent. In foreign trade an export surplus was achieved.

In industry, production of industrial goods rose 4.3 percent in March as compared with the same month last year. The plan lead was increased to M737 million. Net production was up 8.3 percent and labor productivity also rose 8.3 percent. Costs per M100 of goods production were reduced by 2 percent. In March industry supplied 5.7 percent more consumer goods to the population than in the same month last year.

In socialist competition the working people's initiatives are directed toward fulfilling the plan targets in all positions, including subcontractor products, consumer goods, export products, and investment equipment, and toward purposefully overfulfilling them in accordance with the pledges made. In the case of individual state plan positions, such as bell transformers, power relays and low-level relays, synthetic silk, radio sets, and hosiery, efforts to arrive at solutions are to be increased in order to ensure complete fulfillment of the plan.

In order to achieve top performance in the sphere of science and technology and to ensure application of key technologies at a rapid pace, 246 tasks of the state plan regarding science and technology were completed and applied in production by the end of March. These include:

—12 findings concerning the application of microelectronics

—22 solutions for computer-aided design and production control

—18 technological solutions and developments concerning high-grade refining of materials

—5 findings that are to be applied in biotechnology

—39 findings concerning the production of consumer goods, particularly textiles, leather goods, and furniture.

A total of 13,757 office, personal, and work station computers were produced by the end of March; this is an increase of 4,488 units as compared with the same period last year. In the case of memories for computers, the increase is 18,202 units, and in the case of printers for computers it is 8,741 units. The production of special technological equipment for the manufacture of active semiconductor elements was up 25 percent, that of optical fiber cables 28 percent, and that of monolithically integrated circuits 38 percent from the same period last year. The Robotron Combine has achieved an increase of 860 units. In March 47,500 CAD/CAM work stations and systems were in operation in the entire national economy.

Regarding economically significant investment projects, 10 facilities were put into operation in March. These include facilities for the production of:

—stepping motors and minifoil memories in the VEB Robotron Accounting Machine Works in Karl-Marx-Stadt;

—equipment for chemical processing technology in the VEB Germania in Karl-Marx-Stadt;

—die-formed parts in the VEB "Hermann Matern" Axle, Spring, and Forging Works in Rosswein;

—city gas in the VEB "Fritz Selbmann" Black Pump Gas Combine.

Measures were taken to ensure on a contractual basis the supply of all equipment and the execution of all construction work in these projects.

The "Return Funds to the State—Contribute to National Income" initiative is being continued successfully in 1988. The industrial combines returned energy sources, raw materials and other materials worth M157 million directly to the state. This includes 20,316 megawatt hours of electrical energy and 2,758 tonnes of raw lignite.

Electrical energy, gas, and solid fuels were supplied to the population and the economy on a stable basis. Under difficult conditions caused by bad weather, the working people in the coal and energy industry, supported by helpers from other spheres of the national economy and the Armed Forces, increased the plan lead concerning raw lignite to 1,839 kilotons, that of sifted coal to 367 kilotons, and that of briquettes to 149 kilotons.

In the construction sector, production rose 4.1 percent from the same month last year; the plan was fulfilled 100.3 percent. Net production was up 6.8 percent and labor productivity rose 7.5 percent. Industrial construction rose 4.8 percent. In March 21,055 apartments were newly constructed or modernized, which corresponds to 1,605 more apartments than provided for by the plan. Thus, housing conditions for another 63,000 citizens were improved. In some kreise, such as Halle-Stadt, Suhl-Stadt, Potsdam-Stadt, Annaberg, and Bitterfeld, shortfalls in the housing sector must be made up for. A total of 887 places in nurseries, 2,636 kindergarten places, 295 classrooms, and 24 school gymnasiums were handed over in March.

In agriculture the plan for the state procurement of slaughter animals, milk, and eggs was overfulfilled in March. The state procurement of slaughter animals was up 2.1 percent and that of eggs rose 4.9 percent compared with the same month last year. Regarding milk, last year's figures were reached. Forestry provided 26,000 cubic meters of rough timber in excess of the plan in March.

The working people in water management and other spheres of the economy, members of civil defense and the armed forces provided around-the-clock service to combat the floods.

In the transportation sector the tasks of the national economy were fulfilled. In order to keep the railroad and road network operable, particularly in the GDR's southern-most bezirke, up to 10,000 workers, 3,600 snow removers, gritters, and spraying vehicles, as well as 150 rotary snow plows and snow blowers were in action. Floods led to a stoppage of inland navigation on the Elbe and Saale.

In the individual sectors of industry, the following net production and labor productivity increases as well as the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved by the end of March:

	Net production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
		— in percent —	
Coal and energy	9.4	9.8	2.6
Ore mining, metallurgical industry, and potash	5.1	5.7	1.1
Chemical industry	13.0	14.0	1.6
Electrical engineering, electronics	12.1	12.7	3.7
Heavy machinery and installation construction	6.0	6.4	2.6

	Net production	Labor Productivity	Reduction in prime costs
		— in percent —	
Machine tools and processing machinery construction	9.6	10.1	1.9
General machinery, agricultural machinery, and vehicle construction	4.8	5.3	1.1
Light industry	6.1	2.7	0.9
Glass and ceramics industry	10.2	10.3	2.1
Bezirk-administered industry and foodstuffs industry	6.6	7.0	1.3

Within bezirk-administered industry the following developments in the growth of net production and the production of manufactured goods for the population, and the following reductions in prime costs per M100 of goods production were achieved:

	Net production	Manufactured goods for the population	Reduction in prime costs
		— in percent —	
Capital city of Berlin	11.9	11.8	3.6
Cottbus	8.0	6.8	1.1
Dresden	7.2	11.0	1.3
Erfurt	9.7	9.4	3.6
Frankfurt	3.5	2.8	0.6
Gera	10.4	6.6	1.9
Halle	7.4	9.3	2.6
Karl-Marx-Stadt	7.6	8.6	1.4
Leipzig	6.2	11.2	2.2
Magdeburg	10.1	6.4	1.7
Neubrandenburg	8.6	2.7	0.3
Potsdam	8.3	5.1	1.6
Rostock	12.0	7.6	1.4
Schwerin	8.0	5.7	2.0
Suhl	9.3	5.3	2.7

Leaders' Public Appearances 7-20 April

AU221801 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 8 to 21 April reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

The following GDR leaders attended an FDJ meeting in Zeitz on 8 April: members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Hans-Joachim Boehme, Guenther Kleiber, and Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council. (9-10 April, p 3)

The following GDR leaders attended the opening ceremony of the Fifth Congress of Film and Television Workers in Berlin on 19 April: Kurt Hager and Joachim Herrmann, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee, and Werner Krolkowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. (20 April, p 1)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received British Ambassador Timothy John Everard for a farewell visit in Berlin on 12 April. (13 April, p 2) Willi Stoph received Ramses Hakim Murad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the GDR, in Berlin on 20 April. (21 April, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, visited the Goitsche collective of the Brown Coal Combine in Bitterfeld on 7 April. (8 April, p 2)

Horst Dohls, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Fidelis Cabral de Almada, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde and minister of education, culture, and sports, in Berlin on 11 April. (12 April, p 2) Horst Dohls received Jacinto Venancio Chipopa, secretary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party Central Committee, in Berlin on 18 April. (19 April, p 2)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, addressed students and teachers at the "Karl Marx" Party College in Berlin on 7 April. (8 April, p 3) Werner Felfe received Stanislaw Zieba, PPR minister of agriculture, forestry, and food industry in Berlin on 12 April. (13 April, p 2) Werner Felfe visited the Stremmen Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Beeskow Kreis; date not given. (14 April, p 1)

Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, attended a bezirk delegates conference of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society in Potsdam on 9 April. (11 April, p 2) Oskar Fischer met with Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR, and leading members of the Cuban embassy in Berlin on 12 April. (13 April, p 5) Oskar Fischer received Dr Guyula Horn, state secretary in the Hungarian Foreign Ministry, in Berlin on 14 April. (15 April, p 3)

Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, headed the delegation to the 13th Session of the Joint Government Commission for Economic Cooperation between the GDR and Socialist Romania in Berlin on 12 April. (13 April, p 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Manuel Jose Antonio, minister of the interior of the People's Republic of Mozambique, in Berlin on 13 April. (14 April, p 2) Egon Krenz personally presented birthday congratulations from the SED Central Committee to Bernhard Quandt, member of the Central Committee and of the GDR State Council in Berlin on 14 April. (15 April, p 2) Egon Krenz received PPR Prosecutor General Jozef Zyta in Berlin on 19 April. (20 April, p 2) Egon Krenz received Ramses Hakim Murad, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Colombia to the GDR, for a farewell visit in Berlin on 19 April. (20 April, p 2)

Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Zoya Pukhova, chairwoman of the Committee of Soviet Women, in Berlin on 13 April. (14 April, p 2)

Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited the rationalization exhibition in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 11 April. (12 April, p 2)

Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended the first night of the film "A German Career—Review of a Century" in Berlin on 7 April. (8 April, p 2) Erich Mueckenberger attended a bezirk delegates conference of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society in Berlin on 9 April. (11 April, p 2) Erich Mueckenberger headed a delegation of the GDR-Soviet Friendship Society that visited Kiev on 15 April. (16-17 April, p 4)

Gerhard Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, attended the mayors' conference in Erfurt on 13 April. (14 April, p 3)

Margarete Mueller, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, visited peasants of the Chemnitz Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Neubrandenburg on 14 April. (15 April, p 3)

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, met with representatives of the Berlin FDJ Aktiv on 7 April. (8 April, p 8) Guenter Schabowski attended the opening of the Warsaw Week in Berlin on 11 April. (12 April, p 1)

Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, attended a reception given by

Jackson Mvenge, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the GDR, in Berlin on 18 April. (19 April, p 2) Alfred Neumann discussed 1988 railroad plans with railroad workers on the Prenzlau-Pasewalk route; date not given. (19 April, p 3)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, attended a celebration by the Council of Ministers on the occasion of 1988 World Health Day in Berlin on 7 April. (8 April, pp 1,2) Gerhard Schuerer received a study delegation from the National Defense Academy of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Brigadier General Anwar Moinuddin in Berlin on 8 April. (9-10 April, p 2) Gerhard Schuerer received Grand Margulov, minister and first deputy chairman of the Bureau for the Fuel and Energy Complex attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, in

Berlin on 15 April. (16-17 April, p 4) Gerhard Schuerer received Vasilii Faustov, first deputy of the State Committee for Material and Technical Supply of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Berlin on 19 April. (20 April, p 2)

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive Council, received a Portuguese trade union delegation, led by the union's national coordinator Manuel Carvalho da Silva, in Berlin on 12 April. (13 April, p 1) Harry Tisch addressed a meeting of FDGB work controllers in Berlin on 18 April. (19 April, p 1)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, addressed a work collective meeting in Cottbus; date not given. (15 April, p 3)

Party Organs Prepare for MSZMP Conference

Kadar: Personnel Questions 'Inevitable'

LD211810 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1630 GMT 21 Apr 88

["Excerpt from the first part" of the speech by MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar at a meeting with scientists and artists in Budapest on 21 April—recorded]

[Text] I initiated this meeting because in preparing for the party conference I thought that I needed to meet responsible comrades working in a certain area, to hear from them the problems which occupy them, or which occupy their environment, and to hear their opinions.

I do not wish to acquire a clerical reputation, but the present archbishop of Esztergom came to mind, who at a meeting attended by heads of churches said that they were not led by oppositionism, they did not want to search around in the past but were preoccupied by the present situation and by the question of how to overcome it.

I would first of all like to answer the question of why it is a party conference that will be held. I think you said that this should be made into a system. Well, this is not altogether my opinion, which does not mean anything special in the given situation. Some time ago we introduced, not entirely as a result of our own idea, the 5-year congress cycles: After all, earlier there had been a 3-year cycle, sometimes a 4-year cycle, and in accordance with the practice of other parties, the 5-year cycle was linked to the concepts of the 5-year plan, the plan cycles and the congress cycles coincided. Well, we soon realized that the 5-year period was too long and introduced a system of holding a halfway Central Committee session. In my opinion, this is a good method; it requires less organizing. Nevertheless, we have now decided to hold a party conference, partly as a result of such matters, some of which I will only touch upon, as the fact that, as is well known, a party conference has been announced in our neighborhood, and among the membership the idea of a party conference gained ground.

Well, I said, let us wait till a blessing becomes a wish. [sentence as heard] There is another reason for it as well. In whatever way we qualify it in a single word, the situation really is such as to be a little more complex and difficult than usual, and maybe it is better that it should be discussed not by an expanded Central Committee session but by a party forum with more weight, a party conference. This is why I was in favor of it as well.

There is another reason, too, why I was in favor of it. The party conference can deal with personnel matters as well. And it is inevitable that we should deal with personnel questions. Well, I am not afraid of telling you this because the Central Committee has not yet adopted any decisions on personnel matters. Thus this cannot give rise to any leaks.

There is plenty of speculation in the city. Of course not even I have a final position on personnel matters, but these are inevitable. I believe everyone comes across everywhere with the wish that this party conference should fulfill the appropriate role, including certain personnel matters. These have to be solved, I believe so as well.

PPF Urges Far-Reaching Analysis

LD231056 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
0900 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] According to the PPF Presidium the draft standpoints of the national party conference in May, with their excessively generalized statements, do not yet meet the requirements. A communique points out: The PPF welcomes and supports the party's general political, social and economic reform endeavors. At the same time it declares that in the country's present difficult situation, a far-reaching analysis of its path and causes is indispensable. According to the PPF there is also a need for personnel in positions suited to the conditions of resurgence.

More on PPF Discussion

LD231700 Budapest MTI in English
1512 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)—On the request of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the National Board of the Patriotic People's Front (PPF) has discussed the draft policy statement of the national party conference.

The members of the PPF board termed the draft as a document of utmost importance, and made some critical remarks. They welcomed and supported the party's general endeavours for political, social and economic reforms. The board members emphasized that confidence in the leadership can be strengthened if the citizens see that the leadership is aware of the difficulties and can mark the way out of the current grave situation. At the same time the political conditions of advance can only be created by a cooperative society whose members are prepared to face even the problems.

The contributors assessed it as a promising development that the party put the ideas on the reform of the system of political institutions and on ideological to an extensive debate. They gave voice, however, to the opinion that the part of the draft policy statement dealing with the future tasks of the people's front did not comply with the role of the movement.

The contributors emphasized that the document to be put forward to the national party conference should frankly describe the current situation of society. On this score they emphasized that self-criticism is not alien to the practice of the party. The board members held it indispensable to define the values of socialism and, starting from realities, draw up a picture of socialism,

and specify the short-term and long-term tasks. They held it necessary to revise the role of the state, transform it in keeping with the proclaimed reform endeavours, regulate civic rights more exactly and assert them more consistently. It is vital for the development of our socialist society that the creative initiative of people should be unfolded. Therefore it is important to develop the openness of public life.

The board members called for a profound analysis of the social processes that had taken place over the past 40 years. They stressed that some of the resolutions passed in the 13th party congress (1985) had not stood the test of time, and proposed for the National Party Conference to set aims complying with the current situation.

The contributors emphasized that the relationship between party members and non-party people could only be characterized by openness and sincerity, and proposed to define the new content of the policy of alliances. What is required is a consensus that is being renewed through dynamic and democratic debates. The further advance of the nation is at stake. As there are favorable international conditions for making an advance and the majority of society advocate change, the participants called for greater deal of bravery in assuming risks.

Summing up the contributions, Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, stressed that the People's Front is obliged to support correct decision-making with well-founded criticism.

The recent consultation also served as an opportunity for the PPF Board, relying upon the political, social and economic experience accumulated in the People's Front movement, and the formulated policy statement, to declare that the Patriotic People's Front as a political movement operating under the guidance of, and including, the party wishes to continue to work as a constitutional institution of the policy for alliances and consensus.

The policy statement of the board will be submitted to the HSWP Central Committee.

Wrap-up on Party Meetings

*LD231937 Budapest MTI in English
1539 GMT 23 Apr 88*

[Text] Budapest, April 23 (MTI)—As reported earlier, the county committees of the HSWP, the Budapest Party Committee and the party committees of the Hungarian People's Army, the Ministry of the Interior, the Foreign Ministry and the Frontier Guards of the Ministry of the Interior held sessions on Saturday to discuss the draft policy statement of the national party conference convened for May 20.

The sessions were attended by members of the HSWP Political Committee, secretaries of the Central Committee, heads of department at the Central Committee and members of the government.

Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, attended the session of the HSWP Budapest Committee, Karoly Nemeth, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council, the session of the Zala County Party Committee, Karoly Ygorsz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, the session of the Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén Party Committee, and Gyorgy Lazar, HSWP deputy general secretary, the session of the Csongrad Party Committee.

The sessions of the county party committees were attended by

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, in Baranya County,

Jozef Marjai, member of the Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of trade, in Bacs-Kiskun County,

Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of environmental protection and water management, in Bekes County,

Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union, in Fejer County,

Janos Lukacs, secretary of the HSWP CC, in Gyor-Sopron County,

Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives, in Hajdu-Bihar County,

Istvan Petrovski, member of the HSWP CC and head of the Party and Mass Organizations Department at the Central Committee, in Neves County,

Miklos Nemeth, secretary of the HSWP CC, in Komarom County,

Peter Medgyessy, member of the HSWP CC and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, in Nograd County,

Andras Gyenes, president of the Central Control Committees, Pest County,

Geza Kotai, member of the HSWP CC and head of the Foreign Affairs Department at the Central Committee, in Somogy County,

Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in Szabolcs-Szatmar County,

Miklos Ovari, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, in Szolnok County,

Judit Csehak, member of the HSWP Political Committee and minister of social-welfare and health, in Tolna County,

Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, in Vas County,

Lenard Pal, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, in Veszprem County.

Gyorgy Fejti, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, attended the party committee session in the Hungarian people's Army,

Sandor Lakos, member of the HSWP CC and editor-in-chief of 'PARTELET' (PARTY LIFE), in the frontier guards of the Ministry of the Interior,

Peter Varga, member of the HSWP CC and head of the Central Committee's Administrative Department, in the Ministry of the Interior, and

Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In all sessions the contributors analysed in detail the draft policy statement, expounded their views on the economic, political and social situation of the country and the related problems calling for urgent action. The discussions were marked by a vivid debating spirit, an outspoken and critical tone, and a sense of responsibility for social restructuring. The party committees are to convey the proposals adopted in the sessions and the motions for amending or more exactly working the text of the HSWP Central Committee.

Budapest Committee Urges Analysis

LD240112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
1630 GMT 23 Apr 88

[Excerpts] Attila Balint will report what was said at the expanded session of the Budapest party committee.

[Balint] [Introductory passage omitted] Ferenc Havasi, member of the Politburo, first secretary of the Budapest party committee, summarized the party debates, and said that, according to the opinion of the Budapest communists, the party conference is a forum that is qualified to critically analyze the implementation of the 13th Congress resolutions, and is competent to make the necessary corrections and to designate new political priorities and goals. Animation, variety, and constructiveness characterized the party debates in Budapest. Ferenc Havasi went over some of the issues under debate.

[Begin Havasi recording] In the course of the debates, the sets of issues took shape that most preoccupy the communists. The key issues are as follows: the party's leading role, the place and role of the party in society, in the system of political institutions, and the internal life of the party—the assessment of our current situation, how we got here, the question of responsibility. They invariably require a scientific analysis of the past 15-20 years. And the question of what next. Reform, renewal, the relationship of the party and reform. The issue of the guarantees of resurgence. The state of social consensus, the policy of alliance, the situation of the working class, the intelligentsia, and youth. And our relationship to the opposition.

The emphasis of the debates also varied. Initially, the emphasis was on a description of the exact state of affairs, a search for the causes of our difficulties. This latter was supplemented with the importance of seeking a solution, of providing a program, a future, a perspective. The focus of the first half of the debate was a demand for changes, for comprehensive and radical reforms, and a fear for the bases of socialism, their defense and strengthening. A safeguarding of our socialist achievements, our results, became a demand for strength equal to the need for reform. Analyzing the debate, we invariably consider it important to deal continuously with the issues that have surfaced but remain unanswered. [end recording]

[Balint] The party is demanding a decisive movement away from the past. The demonstration of the resolute intention for change now is a factor that creates trust. This includes personnel issues. Here is Ferenc Havasi:

[Begin Havasi recording] It is necessary to analyze the role played in the elements of the mood, existing consciousness, sense of crisis and loss of prospects, by the reflection of Hungarian reality, by the disintegration, experienced in the socialist world, of the old picture of socialism, of the Stalinist ideological system, and by the reflection of the economic vitality of the developed capitalist countries, of their regenerating ability. We cannot reconcile ourselves to a perception that entirely disregards the results of the Hungarian People's Republic, its path seeking, renewing endeavors that have been followed, internationally too with sympathy and recognition.

We must solve the modernization of the system of political institutions within the framework of a one party system. A system of institutions must be developed in which a wide ranging social control prevails even above the political activities of the party, fulfilling a leading role. Publicity must be secured for the entire superstructure, from the organizations representing state interests and those of social organizations, in which if necessary one can engage in a debate or legal argument even with the leading political party on the basis of a partnership

reinforced by guarantees. Until we build such a system, it will always be raised that one or two more parties are needed that would perform the functions we now lack.

Of course the party itself must have self control, self correcting functions. But this is not enough. There is also a need for a political environment that fulfils this role in an institutionalized manner.

Our conviction is that only a party that is exemplary in its internal order, principles of functioning and norms can be a national integrator, which again strengthens and consolidates the social consensus that has weakened in our days. It is not yet too late, we can set off with good prospects toward such a goal.

We want reform in the interest of socialism. This system must be cleansed of everything harmful. The communists of Budapest are followers of such an intellectual unfolding and renewal. [end recording]

Placing of Responsibility Urged

*LD240933 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
0500 GMT 24 Apr 88*

[Text] Budapest—In preparation for the national party conference, the Budapest and the county party committees, and the party committees of towns of county status, have held expanded sessions. They discussed the draft standpoint. Opinions were divided over the extent to which the draft expressed the real situation in the country. In Budapest and Baranya, a considerable number of the speakers did not consider the contents and style of the phrasing to be satisfactory. They judged the situation to be graver than that presented by the draft standpoint.

In Counties Borsod, Abauj, Zemplen, and Szabolcs-Szatmar the self-critical tone was received favorably. At the same time the naming of those responsible for the mistakes made, and a calling to account, were urged at every party committee session. There was a unanimous opinion that a transformation of the economic structure was necessary, and this required a sweeping reform of the system of political institutions.

Interior Minister on Guiding Local Councils

*AU192042 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
9 Apr 88 p 4*

[Correspondent's report: "Working Conference at the Ministry of Interior—Independence of Local Councils and Guidance—Istvan Horvath's Report"]

[Text] On 8 April a working conference was held at the Ministry of Interior. Minister of Interior Istvan Horvath briefed the Ministry's leading staff on current interior affairs issues and structural changes in the Ministry's activity of guiding the local councils.

Concerning this guidance activity, the minister spoke in detail about the internal reorganization implemented in recent weeks, by means of which and on the basis of the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly's authorization, the Ministry hopes to implement in a multifaceted manner its share of the guidance tasks in the local councils organization. He reported that before the government debated their proposals on their new tasks at the end of March, the Ministry consulted with county councils and with the Trade Union of Government Employees, among others, to make sure that the Ministry's guidance activity would be as smooth as possible, particularly after the elimination of the Council Affairs Office of the Council of Ministers.

Horvath also mentioned that measures can be taken in every important subject area concerning local councils after coordinating them with the Ministry of Interior; this has been approved by the government. This does not mean that the Ministry of Interior has "risen above" other ministries, because it is even less interested in taking over related tasks from other ministries. The issue simply is one of coordination and a clearer and, as a result, more uniform and efficient guiding activity.

Horvath said he was convinced that the recently established organization of the Ministry will be able to perform its guiding activity efficiently in addition to respecting the independence of the local and regional councils.

Interviewed on Reorganization

*AU220754 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
19 Apr 88 p 4*

[Interview With Interior Minister Istvan Horvath by Janos Gy. Kiss: "Events Have Accelerated—Council Management Following Reorganization"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] The changes that have taken place in the management of local councils are well known. Just to recall some of the events that have taken place recently: In December 1987 the National Assembly decided to abolish the Council Affairs Office and delegate its tasks to the Ministry of Interior, with the stipulation that the framework for management of the local councils—a framework stipulated by the Constitution—would remain unchanged. The Council of Ministers continues to be in charge of the central management of local councils, no longer by means of a state secretary, but by means of a cabinet member—the interior minister. At the end of March 1988 the Council of Ministers discussed and adopted the report submitted by the interior minister about expanding its sphere of authority, and decided to establish the Council Affairs Collegium. Then, at a working meeting a few days ago, the interior minister dealt with the implementation of internal organizational changes concerning the management of local councils.

Events have accelerated. Therefore, we interviewed Istvan Horvath who had already given an interview for the 30 January issue of *MAGYAR HIRLAP* under the title "Self-Government, Openness, Order, and Legal Security." [passage omitted]

[Kiss] In the past 1 and 1/2 decades, the government daily *MAGYAR HIRLAP* has constantly dealt with and will continue to deal with issues of coordinating the central government's intentions and with related contradictions. Local and district councils often voice their dissatisfaction. The question arises whether there will be a change in the relations between the various ministries and the council organs, and what is the role of the interior minister in all this?

[Horvath] The need for greater coordination of central management is completely justified. However, this does not and cannot mean an immediate and final elimination of contradictions between ministerial and district interests. It would be an illusion to set this goal because this is a natural phenomenon and we must face it. In any case, the Council of Ministers decided that the interior minister will have the right of veto in the process of issuing ministerial orders and state secretary regulations concerning the management of local councils. [passage omitted]

[Kiss] The interior minister has the written right and obligation to represent the interests of local councils in the government's activity. At the same time, the Council Affairs Collegium of the Council of Ministers will also have similar tasks. Do you not think that this is superfluous? Do we not have here an excess representation of local councils' interests...?

[Horvath] There are, indeed, parallel tasks here, but this deliberate and accepted "parallelism" also has essential differences. While the interior minister must carry out his function as a member of the government from within—that is, in the day-to-day activity of the government and while actually exercising his rights—the Council Affairs Collegium expresses and represents the interests as if from outside, as an adviser. More than that; as such, this body will even supervise the activity of the interior minister. As for the possible "excess" interest representation, I will answer with a firm no. I myself considered it justified that, following adequate considerations and experiences—to which the activity of the Collegium also promises to contribute by means of many useful experiences—there will probably be a need for the establishment of other forms of representation for local council interests. [passage omitted]

[Kiss] The decision of the Council of Ministers also determined tasks for the interior minister in addition to managing the local council organization. What are these tasks and what considerations have become part of the interior minister's sphere of authority?

[Horvath] These tasks can be classified into two groups. One; tasks that were carried out by the chairman of the former Councils Affairs Office, tasks that the interior minister has somehow "inherited," like, for example, issues concerning the registrar's office, contraventions, appropriation, and so on. Two; tasks that are essentially new—the Council of Ministers made it the task of the interior minister to analyze the activity of central and local bodies of state administration and their general experiences; to work out proposals for further developing the organization and operation of central management and local state administration; to assist the Council of Ministers in its activity of managing state administration personnel; to prepare the government decisions on various issues concerning personnel policy; and to follow and coordinate the implementation of these decisions. [passage omitted]

Decision on Wage Reform Acceleration
AU221619 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian
20 Apr 88 p 5

[Anras Szigethy report: "On the Basis of a Government Decision—Working Out of the Wage Reform To Be Accelerated—Press Conference at the State Office for Wages and Labor"]

[Excerpts] "The draft bill on wage reform to be submitted to the government by the State Office for Wages and Labor is strictly public"—said Chairman Csaba Halmos at a press conference held by the office, expressing the fact that the wage reform counts on the widest range of public interest and that those who submit the draft bill require the publicity and the debate. [passage omitted]

As Csaba Halmos stressed, the wage reform sets out great changes in the wage policy and in the wage mechanism, and is not some kind of patching up of the existing wage structure. [passage omitted]

Csaba Halmos said that, with the current wage policy and wage mechanism, it is impossible to implement the stabilization program and later the development program. Therefore, the government decided to accelerate the drawing up of a wage reform.

Csaba Halmos also spoke about unemployment. He said that 700,000 Hungarians change their workplace, based on their own decision, every year. The number of job-seekers registered with labor exchanges stands at 11,000. There are a further 10,000 people looking for jobs who have not asked to be registered among the job-seekers. The number of people who did not apply to official labor exchanges is estimated at 10,000.

With the process of restructuring, we can expect an increase in employment problems, but one must be careful in dealing with the various estimates. Public opinion speaks about 100,000-150,000 unemployed. Industrial restructuring indeed takes into consideration

such a number of people changing jobs. However, this means the majority of these people will receive new jobs within the enterprises or within an organized framework. [passage omitted]

Some 10,000 new jobs will be created in 1988, and this will simultaneously serve efficient production and the easing of territorial employment problems. According to the enterprises, we must face a reduction in personnel of 19,000 people this year, and this means that the employment opportunities for unskilled and semiskilled workers will further deteriorate. [passage omitted]

National Bank Holds Annual General Assembly
LD251838 Budapest MTI in English
1723 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI)—The National Bank of Hungary (MNB) held its annual general assembly on Monday. Matyas Timar, president of the bank, informed the participants on the bank's balance sheet on December 31, 1987 and the results of 1987.

With the establishment of the two-tier banking system, the commercial banks have taken over the credits which were previously granted for domestic companies and cooperatives and the deposits of these organizations. Thus the principal sum in the opening balance sheet of the national bank of Hungary on January 1, 1987 was 65,000 million forints less than the closing sum on December 31, 1986.

The closing assets in gold, foreign currency and foreign exchange and demand funds of 129,700 million forints were 45,400 million forints less than the opening assets. The gold reserves dropped by 3,500 million forints, and the foreign currency and foreign exchange assets and demand funds by 41,900 million forints. In 1987 the forint was devalued twice against the convertible currencies: in March by 8 per cent and in November by 5 per cent.

On the last day of 1987, 171,100 million forints worth of cash (bank notes and coins) were in circulation, 26,100 million more than the year before.

Last year the operating profit of the bank was 5,800 billion forints, 7,000 million forints down from the previous year's figure. The drop was partly due to an increase in expenses, mainly in the interests payable after hard-currency debts towards foreign banks, and partly to the stagnation of income from interests.

Grosz Interviewed by DER SPIEGEL
LD251418 Budapest MTI in English
1205 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Hamburg, April 25 (MTI)—The latest issue of the West German weekly "DER SPIEGEL" carries an interview with Karoly Grosz.

The Hungarian prime minister discussed the Hungarian reform process, the relation between the Hungarian and the Soviet reforms, the economic difficulties of Hungary, the problems of industrial restructuring, and the accompanying social tensions, and the planned political reforms.

Kadar Receives U.S. Television Newsmen
LD252011 Budapest MTI in English
1605 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI)—Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Monday met John McLaughlin, the well-known American TV newsmen and gave an interview.

Grosz Greets CSSR's Strougal on Reappointment
LD252012 Budapest MTI in English
1612 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI)—Karoly Grosz, president of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, in a telegram greeted Lubomir Strougal on the occasion of his re-appointment as prime minister by the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Sarlos Thanks PRK's Chea Sim for Greetings
BK260612 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Apr 88

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic. The message noted:

I sincerely thank you for your and the PRK's congratulations and greetings sent to us on the 43d anniversary of Hungary's Liberation Day.

We are happy to see that the friendly cooperation between our two countries and peoples has been continuously strengthened in the common interest of building socialism, peace, and stability.

Cabinet Session Adopts Austerity Plan 11 Apr
LD251828 Warsaw PAP in English
1828 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 25—On April 11, the Council of Ministers adopted the programme of austerity measures in the national economy. Following are the main points of the document.

In the current five year period, 1986-1990, the assumed growth of production and national income is twice as high as the envisaged growth of supply of basic and raw materials. This means that the 1 per cent growth rate of national income must not be reached through more than 0.5 per cent growth of material and power industry outlays.

In line with the assumptions of the "programme of measures for raising the efficiency of utilizing material, fuel and power resources in the years 1986-90" the lowering of the power consumption of the national income produced should reach at the average 1.9-2.3 per cent annually, while its material intensiveness 1.2-1.7 per cent. In 1990, it should be possible to reach a relative lowering of power consumption by at least 22 million [word indistinct] in relation to 1985. Unsatisfactory advancement of so called personal-responsibility tasks caused that during the first two years, it was possible to achieve only the bottom margin set by the national socio-economic plan.

After two years of the programme's implementation, the material intensiveness of the national income dropped on the average by 1.3 per cent annually which was compatible with the assumptions of the five-year period.

By the end of last year, started was the realization of 225 investment projects from among 304 ones envisaged in the programme. Lack of outlays for investments under way and particularly these which should be completed in 1988-89 threatens with inability to reach envisaged production and austerity performance.

To accelerate the realization of the programme this year, the system of government orders covered 59 investment projects and 27 most important construction projects have been regarded as centrally-planned.

The number of full-time staffers in the central administration organs was reduced by 3,000 and smaller is the number of departments in some voivodship offices.

The programme of immediate austerity measures has not been fully implemented.

The whole of budget savings in 1987 totalled some 70 billion zlotys which was reached, among other things, through lowering the subsidies for social organizations linked to the central budget. The reorganization of the centrum led to the savings of the work-posts, office premises etc.

Profound changes in the structure of the voivodship administration will be carried out this year and will later be continued at the basic level offices. They are aimed at reducing the number of internal departments and managerial posts.

Budget spendings for 1988 were reduced among other things by limiting investment outlays by 235 billion zlotys, cutting subsidies for enterprises by 70 billion zlotys, increasing budget incomes from the income and turnout tax by some 250 billion zlotys. Moreover, discussed are further moves which would reduce the planned budget deficit by some 100 billion zlotys.

The government entrusted the coordination of all actions concerning the material production to the chairman of the Government Planning Commission and in the sphere of budget to the minister of finance.

Discusses Reform 25 Apr

LD260147 Warsaw PAP in English
2010 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 25—The Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic considered today report on fulfillment of tasks resulting from the implementation programme of the second stage of economic reform scheduled for January-March this year.

The Council of Ministers found all the tasks included in the timetable to have been consistently implemented.

The fund for structural changes in industry, whose aim is to finance ventures with high efficiency index, became operational as guaranteed by law.

New principles of remuneration for factory managers were introduced and they linked managers' pay with economic results of the enterprises they head.

Draft amendments to the law on establishment of factory wage systems, which are supposed to adjust the present legislation in this field to the tenets of the second stage of reform, were tabled with the Sejm.

Numerous tasks of the second stage of reform which have been implemented deal with consolidation of financial, legal and organizational autonomy of local self-governments.

A policy of rendering the interest rate realistic and of creating credit in proportion with economically sound resources was initiated in banking practice.

A number of solutions pertained to the area of foreign trade. Facilitations were introduced in the attainment of a licence to engage in foreign trade by determining a list of commodities the exports and imports of which do not require a permit, while the terms of attainment of permits were erased.

The principle of free choice was adopted as to the foreign trade enterprises to deal with imports that are financed by the buyer from its own hard currency funds.

Further approximation of domestic supply prices for raw materials to prices prevailing in foreign markets was achieved.

Exports of food and agricultural produce were encompassed with a uniform agricultural subsidy.

The Council of Ministers also acquainted themselves with a report on the economic situation and implementation of the central annual plan in the first quarter of this year.

The processes going on in the sphere of production during the first months of this year augur the fulfillment of majority of the basic production tasks. At the same time adverse trends persist in the field of monetary-market and financial balance.

Supplies of basic raw and intermediate materials were growing as planned. The advancement of the implementation of the annual plan of industrial production is greater than the lapse of working time, which allows to expect production growth by some per cent this year.

The output of socialized housing construction was relatively favourable. The number of completed flats topped that of the last year, and the increase rate surpassed the planned rate. The number of flats under construction is more than three times greater than a year before.

Foreign trade showed a high dynamics of exchange with hard currency and socialist countries. Balances of turn-overs improved as compared with the past year. The terms of trade were good. The results of the first quarter of last year were relatively good and the increase rate achieved then did not differ from the whole's year's average. The advancement of the annual plan is clearly higher after the first quarter than in the analogous periods during the past years.

The Council of Ministers heard and adopted a report on the state of farming and food economy in 1987. The grain yields of 31.3 q/ha broke the record of 1986 and over 26 million tonnes of grains were collected. Production of fodder crops and hay was also higher than planned.

The downward trends in the number of cows were increasingly fading in 1987 and stabilization of the size of livestock was restored. Milk production was only slightly lower than in 1986.

The report was directed to the Sejm.

The Council of Ministers adopted the statute of the planning commission. The new structure of that office corresponds to the functions of a staff body and not to current running the economy.

The Council of Ministers adopted a resolution concerning a ban on starting the construction of new administrative buildings until 1990. This decision refers to the programme of austerity in national economy, adopted on April 12th, this year.

Politburo Issues Communiqué for 19 Apr Session
AU251345 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
21 Apr 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP Report: "Communiqué on PZPR Central Committee Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 19 April the PZPR Politburo examined the way in which the reform of organizational structures of the economy was proceeding. The basis for the Politburo's analysis was provided by a report by the Party-Government Review Commission and by the results of investigations by the Supreme Chamber of Control.

Reviews of organizational structures and the methods employed in these reviews, which include job certification, are a way of adjusting to the second stage of the economic reform. Those enterprises that have carried out these reviews have achieved major progress in work organization and economic results. This confirms the usefulness of the reviews and of greater efforts toward more modern methods of management and a better distribution of cadres.

However, only a few enterprises are carrying out this activity properly. The favorable influence of these reviews on economic processes is weakened by plants which have not undertaken these reviews or are doing so sluggishly and superficially, and whose economic results are deteriorating.

It is generally true that in enterprises that are functioning well, the reform of organizational structures is proceeding well and bringing good results. But in weak enterprises, the effects of such a reform are negligible and the need to step up the reform is ignored and even opposed. The results of the investigations by the Supreme Chamber of Control indicate that there are still major reserves inherent in the use of basic factors of production, that is to say work and production resources. There are many reasons for this state of affairs, including improper ways of carrying out job certification and the delay in working out rules for job certification, meant to be done by the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs and sent to all enterprises. Many enterprises have failed to adapt technical parameters, working conditions, and safety, as well as the level of material and energy consumption, to the standards in force.

The reviews of administrative and managerial posts in enterprises is proceeding too slowly, even though the excessive number of these personnel is frequently obvious.

The Politburo agreed that the changes to organizational structures were proceeding too slowly and that they were much too shallow in relation to the decisions of the 10th PZPR Congress and social expectations. Low work discipline, waste of time, overemployment, and deteriorating economic results are treated with leniency. Suitable sanctions are not being applied to the people responsible.

Job certification should help to improve the use of working time and production potential. A failure to carry it out is a form of waste. Managements and party organizations in plants should always bear this in mind.

One should expect self-management bodies and trade unions to give greater support to job certification and consider it a major factor in improving management. The relevant research and development institutions must investigate the use of machinery and equipment in enterprises and inspire modern organizational and technical solutions.

The Politburo called for a radical acceleration of the reviews of organizational structures and job certification. This is a major way of improving economic relations.

It recommended a reduction in administrative costs, simpler work organization, more plausible standards governing the use of the factors of production, more efficient management, and greater coercion on managements to discharge their duties.

Job certification is a modern method, which should be supported by economic instruments. It is necessary to introduce the kind of mechanisms that would make the employment of excessive administrative personnel unprofitable. The relevant central economic bodies should reach for such mechanisms more boldly.

Banks must closely adhere to the policy of granting credits to inefficient enterprises. One should expect more difficult access to credits for enterprises which are organized irrationally. The Politburo also called for the use of other financial policy tools as ways of encouraging economic efficiency. It was considered essential to include the rationalization of organization among the topics of information meetings on the subject of the second stage of the reform.

The high social and economic value of the brigade form of work organization was stressed.

The brigade system is an effective means of increasing productivity, rationally consuming materials and energy, and providing fair remuneration for work that has actu-

ally been carried out. It is expected that this system will be introduced wherever possible and justifiable.

It was considered essential to give the brigade system greater publicity in every voivodship, and to include youth and party organizations in this process. The government was asked to adapt the 1986 Council of Ministers resolution on reviews of organizational structures to the second stage of the reform and to the reorganized ministries. This should also encourage essential improvements to the organization of enterprises.

The Politburo examined the structural alterations in the economy. It noted that the procedure involved in the formation of bonds of cooperation between enterprises was too sluggish and needed to be made less bureaucratic, and called for new ways of establishing such bonds.

The antimonopolies commission must make firmer use of its powers to break economic organizations and unions in enterprises and cooperatives that hold a monopolistic position and impose high prices.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on last year's reorganization of ministries and their adaptation to their new functions. The government was recommended to continue to monitor this change, so that the ministries may effectively steer economic processes.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a timetable for modernizing organizational structures in the enterprises and economic bodies that were set up last year, a timetable which is the result of the altered functions and organization of supreme economic bodies. It was considered useful for enterprises to form themselves into economic unions wherever this is economically viable, but at the same time this should be prevented in spheres where competition is desirable.

The Politburo studied a timetable for altering the structure and functions of local government bodies. This is the result of the forthcoming amendment to the law on the system of people's councils and local self-government. These alterations will adapt local government to the stronger position of people's councils and the economic conditions of the second stage of the economic reform.

The Politburo reviewed Premier Zbigniew Messner's recent working visit to Moscow. It praised and fully approved the results of the meeting with CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and with Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

It was stated that the decisions reached during the visit form a favorable platform for expanding and enhancing the comprehensive cooperation between the PPR and USSR. The decisions will encourage greater economic integration, more intensive cooperation in production and technology, and the popularization of modern forms of economic cooperation.

The talks expressed a desire to expand and accelerate the implementation of last year's declaration on cooperation in ideology, science, and culture, signed by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The Politburo stressed the great significance of the planned official friendly visit by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev to Poland for the strengthening of the fraternal relations between both our parties and nations, and for improving and developing comprehensive Polish-Soviet Cooperation.

The Politburo approved the government timetable for implementing the decisions reached during the Polish-Soviet talks; it contains specific tasks for ministries and central institutions.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on the preparations for the signing of a convention between Poland and the Holy See, noting that further progress had been made in this field and recommending its continuation.

Poll Shows Confidence in Reform Declining
PM251313 Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE in Polish
8 Apr 88 p 3

[Interview with Dr Eugeniusz Smilowski, deputy director of the Public Opinion Survey Center (CBOS), by Slawomir Lipinski; date, place not given]

[Text] [Lipinski] Many of my acquaintances have developed a nervous reaction to the very sound of the word "reform." I have a feeling that here is another concept which, having originally evoked positive responses, is now becoming devalued. Do your opinion surveys confirm this?

[Smilowski] Opinion polls conducted in mid-March showed that 88 percent of the Polish people believe that our economy needs reforms. They feel that things cannot go on as they are now. All the same, when we ask more detailed questions, it turns out that many of them have a deep-seated fear of more radical changes. On the whole, the old system, with its principles of egalitarianism and the omnipotent center, attracts the loyalty of a rather large group of people composed of workers with low qualifications and older persons. The educated and the young are more in favor of the reform.

[Lipinski] The sense of annoyance experienced by my acquaintances does not stem from their aversion to change, either: It is rather caused by the fact that the earlier practice of the reform has been falling short of their expectations. Are they isolated in their feelings?

[Smilowski] Unfortunately, they are not. Our research shows that the future of the reform is seen in a progressively dimmer light. For example, whereas last Novem-

ber's polls showed that 17 percent of those questioned expected the reform to end in a fiasco, recently the same opinion was voiced by almost 25 percent. The price rises had an adverse effect on people's opinions on the reform.

[Lipinski] How were the rises received?

[Smilowski] It would have been unreasonable to expect a positive response. Although as many as 70 percent of the people we asked were aware of the fact that if the result of the referendum had been different, the prices would have gone up even more, they still regarded them as very significant. More people said this time—compared with the results of polls conducted 2 years ago and last year—that the price rises would make their situation very much worse (27.1 percent) or much worse (43.9 percent).

The predominant emotional reaction was resignation to what had happened (44.4 percent). Almost 40 percent expressed their discontent while 8 percent declared their understanding for the price increases.

[Lipinski] Did these results differ from those recorded in your earlier surveys?

[Smilowski] Although the differences were not considerable, more people expressed their understanding for the price operations this time and there were fewer people who declared their discontent. The number of those who resigned themselves to what had happened was also higher.

[Lipinski] Until recently the moods of the population that could be construed from your surveys might be described as follows: Things are bad; let us hope they do not get worse. Has this formula changed in any way?

[Smilowski] Yes. Today more and more people say: Things are bad, and they are going to get worse. Since the middle of 1986, that is, for nearly 2 years, we have seen an increase in the percentage of people who regard the situation in the economy as very bad (recently, this totaled as many as 82 percent as against 2.3 percent of those who deem it good) and expecting it to get even worse (42 percent). Only every fifth person among those questioned expects an improvement in the economic situation. Thus, the belief that the present economic difficulties are of a transitory character has been seriously undermined. We have also recorded a drop in the assessment of the government's performance in pulling the country out of the economic crisis. In the opinion of many, the recent price increases were an inexorable result of the inept handling of the economy.

[Lipinski] Is the political situation seen in a better light?

[Smilowski] Compared with the economic situation, it is. In March, some 29 percent of those questioned assessed it as good, 24.5 percent as bad, and 41 percent gave an ambivalent answer. An improvement of the

political situation is expected by 18 percent, and a deterioration by 7 percent. [Lipinski] What, then, is the balance of the assessments of our economic and political situation? What is the prevailing public feeling?

[Smilowski] Since last autumn, the number of voices judging the prevailing social mood to be one of unrest has remained at above 75 percent. The number of those convinced that there is absolutely no reason for unrest has decreased (from 18.2 percent last November to 12.2 percent in February). On the other hand, the number of people who do see such reasons has increased, although many within that group assert that no conflict will take place because people are either far too weary to engage actively in politics (18.9 percent) or too devoid of hope that anything can change for the better (23.7 percent).

Walesa: Solidarity To Call 'Vigorous' Protests
AU241419 Paris AFP in English
1416 GMT 24 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 (AFP)—Former Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said Sunday that the banned trade union would shortly call on the Polish population to protest "vigourously" in order to rid of "bunglers" in the government.

Interviewed by telephone, the Nobel prize-winner said that the government of General Wojciech Jaruzelski was incapable of overcoming the economic crisis in Poland and that Poles should protest "more vigourously than in August 1980, but peacefully and with greater calm".

In July and August 1980, a wave of spontaneous work stoppages and go-slows led to the downfall of the government and then Polish leader Edward Gierek.

"The stagnation, deterioration in the conditions of life following large price increases, the absence of any prospect of overcoming the crisis, we've had enough of all these", Mr Walesa added, saying it was time to "get rid of those who have usurped power and are only destroying Poland".

Mr Walesa was reacting to the detention of five members of Solidarity's national leadership — Wladyslaw Frasnuk, Jerzy Dlugiowski, Antoni Tokarczuk, Andrzej Milczanowski and Stefania Hejmanowska — who were arrested at their homes on Saturday.

He said the arrests were intended to "throw a spanner in the works" of union leaders' arrangements for the May 1 public holiday, when opposition groups were intending to organise demonstrations parallel to official ceremonies.

Further Coverage on Bydgoszcz Transport Strike

'Opposition Sources' Report Talks
AU251228 Paris AFP in English
1208 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 25 (AFP)—Some 600 bus and tramway drivers went on strike early Monday in Bydgoszcz, western Poland, to demand better pay and working conditions, paralyzing that city of 400,000 people, government officials said here.

Opposition sources in Bydgoszcz said tough negotiations were underway between strikers and the regional transportation authority, MZK.

Bus and tramway traffic was at a complete standstill Monday morning after strikers forced a group of non-striking drivers to return to the city's bus depot, the sources said.

The drivers' protest also affected two nearby smaller towns where the public transportation system is also administered by MZK.

In Inowroclaw, a town of 65,000 people some 60 kilometers (40 miles) south of Bydgoszcz, a majority of the 60 bus drivers walked out around mid-morning, the city's mayor told AFP in a telephone conversation.

Bus drivers in Chojnice, a town of 30,000, expressed support for their striking colleagues. They told AFP they were working normally but had entered talks with transportation authorities over pay and working conditions. [passage omitted]

Urban Acknowledges Strike
LD251551 Hamburg DPA in German
1342 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—Public transport went on strike on Monday in Bydgoszcz. Government spokesman Jerzy Urban and representatives of the official trade unions confirmed that the drivers of buses and trams had stopped working in order to lend weight to their demand for pay raises. Local public transport was at a standstill. According to reports from Bydgoszcz, the second shift was clearly not working either.

The authorities have commenced negotiations with the strikers, to which representatives of the official trade unions were also invited. They intend to appeal to the workers to break off their action. The strike is clearly a spontaneous protest action. The banned trade union Solidarity and official trade union organisation OPZZ were taken by surprise.

The chairman of Solidarity Lech Walesa said on the telephone from Gdansk that he would have to inform himself about the situation first. If it proved to be necessary he would travel to Bydgoszcz. The spokesman

of the association of public transport in the official trade unions said that negotiations had been conducted in vain with the government for some time on a new collective agreement.

The strikers are demanding, according to the official trade unions, an increase in hourly pay from 83 zloty (0.35 DM) to 150 to 180 zloty (0.63 to 0.75 DM), and improvements in the technical state of the transport vehicles. Their strike is the most spectacular labor struggle in Poland since the imposition of martial law in December 1981. Many enterprises had resorted to deploying buses in order to transport the workforce to work.

Workers End Strike 25 Apr
LD251731 Hamburg DPA in German
1641 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Bydgoszcz (DPA)—The employees of the municipal transport enterprises in Bydgoszcz ended their strike on Monday evening. At 1730 the first buses were traveling into the town again. In three rounds of negotiations the bus and tram drivers achieved an increase in their hourly pay to 135 zloty. Further demands are due to be negotiated up to 1 June with the Transport Ministry in Warsaw.

Warsaw Reports End to Strike
LD251748 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] As we reported in our morning newscasts, municipal transport did not function in Bydgoszcz and Inowroclaw before noon. The crews of trams and buses stopped work and made demands for the resolution of the work enterprises' problems concerning work and wages. The work stoppage, which occurred without prior warning to the public, was initiated not by the trade union of the voivodship transport enterprise, but by a negotiating group that represented the workforce. Before the decision to stop work was made, not all the possibilities envisaged by the law had been exhausted. Negotiations conducted by representatives of the management, municipal, and voivodship authorities brought about a resumption in the functioning of transport. The transport stoppage, which badly affected the population, was alleviated by industrial enterprises which provided their own coaches.

Illegal Press Shut Down in Glogow
LD251448 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish
1405 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] The Security Service of the Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs in Legnica shut down an illegal printing site in Glogow, at the flat of (Daniela) [last name indistinct] in Morcinek Street, seizing printing equipment and illegal publications that were already printed

and ready for distribution. Four people were detained; they are residents of Polkowice and Glogow. The investigation is being carried out by the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Legnica.

Official Interviewed on Gasoline Rationing
PM221555 Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE in Polish
28 Mar 88 pp 1-2

[Interview with Zbigniew Bicki, department director at the Ministry of Industry, by INTERPRESS correspondent Krzysztof Zak; date, place not given]

[Text] [Zak] Each year the number of automobiles in our country increases. Does our supply of gasoline increase, too?

[Bicki] Last year Polish refineries processed 14.28 million tonnes of petroleum. In 1988 we plan to increase our petroleum imports by 1 million tonnes. More processed petroleum means more gasoline. All this is in order to guarantee sufficient supply of gasoline for newly registered cars.

[Zak] Can the owners of vehicles equipped with diesel engines sit back and relax? Recently they had some difficulty with buying diesel fuel. Will they also have to face fuel rationing?

[Bicki] The supply of diesel fuel will also increase, although this will happen slowly. It is worth knowing that owners of diesel-fueled vehicles use only 11 percent of our supply of diesel oil. They will not go short, provided that users of vehicles equipped with diesel engines do not suddenly start monopolizing gas stations and filling 200-liter drums with diesel oil. And we have already noted such incidents. Because of the relatively small proportion of private consumption of diesel oil in the overall national consumption, we do not envisage introducing a rationing system for private customers. On the other hand, diesel oil consumption will continue to be rationed for business and industrial customers.

[Zak] Can we count on higher gasoline rations in the summer?

[Bicki] For the time being we do not foresee any possibility of introducing additional gasoline rations. But I would not like to insist that this is a definitive decision.

[Zak] What about "commercial" gasoline?

[Bicki] This is a subject which continues to intrigue, excite, and even irritate many people. But it is still too early to talk about prices and other details involved in the possible introduction of free-sale gasoline. If and when any definitive decisions are made, we will notify the public immediately.

[Zak] Do extra ration entitlements constitute such a heavy drain on the gasoline reserves that it is impossible to increase the ration for ordinary "coupon holders"?

[Bicki] Each month we allocate 95 percent of our gasoline supply to business and industrial users and private ration holders. The remaining 5 percent of our monthly supply is sold in the system of the so-called additional gasoline entitlement. The additional entitlement is extended to the following categories of persons who use their vehicles to travel to work: doctors, veterinary surgeons, owners of various service firms, foreign citizens working in our country, the disabled, and people who use private vehicles for business travel.

[Zak] How long, in your opinion, will gasoline rationing remain in force in Poland?

[Bicki] One of the possible ways of abolishing it would be to increase considerably the supply of gasoline to the market. However, we do not have the necessary hard currency resources to increase radically the imports of petroleum or gasoline. Another way, although certainly less popular, would be to achieve a balance between supply and demand through the application of price instruments.

We also need to modernize the design of our own automobiles, which not so much consume gasoline as virtually guzzle it. Our cars do not stand comparison with any others in the world in terms of their running costs. We will not be able to abolish the system of gasoline rationing until we lose our position as a world leader in this respect.

Miodowicz on Polish Union Festival in Moscow
AU251451 Warsaw FRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
23-24 Apr 88 p 8

[Statement made by Alfred Miodowicz, PZPR Politburo member and chairman of the OPZZ, to Wieslaw Debski, permanent correspondent in Moscow, in Moscow on 22 April: "Polish Trade Union Days in the USSR"]

[Text] Our trade unions' "Days" were organized by our Soviet comrades with panache. Our representatives were received very warmly everywhere. The "Days" took

place on the first anniversary of the signing of the Declaration on Polish-Soviet Cooperation in the Fields of Ideology, Science, and Culture, and one of the aims of the "Days" was to familiarize trade unionists with the content of the document and to enable us to consider how we can participate in its realization. At the same time, it was an event that crowned the extensive contacts that we have had until now. At the present time 300 plant trade union organizations are cooperating with one another and thousands of activists visit each other every year. We are trying to talk more about the difficulties encountered in trade union work and about matters in which we are not succeeding. We attach particular importance to the exchange of experiences concerning the involvement of unions in the implementation of economic and sociopolitical reforms and the resolution of acute social problems. During the "Days," interest was displayed in what we said about the operation of employee self-management bodies, our position on work and wages, and the involvement of the trade union movement in solving problems concerning housing, the protection of the environment, and assistance provided to families.

The "Days" provided us with an opportunity to conduct profound and frank talks. Our trade unionists learned a great deal and, on the other hand, they communicated their own experiences, which our hosts might find useful.

At the same time, the event showed that it is possible to further expand cooperation between the lowest-level trade union bodies and we agreed on undertakings for the immediate future: summer camp and vacation exchanges, and the organization of joint seminars on the subject of economic reforms.

During talks with Comrade Stepan Shalayev, chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, we stressed that cooperation between Polish and Soviet trade unionists was developing in the right way, and we affirmed our desire to continue to decentralize it. Our views on the subject of the international trade union movement were the same.

Soviet Vice Premier Silayev Pays Visit

Meets With Ceausescu

AU251508 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1439 GMT 25 Apr 88

["President Nicolae Ceausescu Receives I. S. Silayev, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1988—RCP general secretary, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on April 25 I. S. Silayev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, who paid a visit to Romania.

The guest conveyed Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, and N. I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

Thanking Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed in turn a warm salute and best wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev and N. I. Ryzhkov.

During the interview a survey was made of the collaboration between Romania and the USSR, with emphasis on the existing possibilities to further expand, in keeping with summit understandings, bilateral ties on an economic, technical and scientific plane, cooperation in production and production specialization, as well as to diversify commercial exchanges on mutual bases.

The interview was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei.

V. M. Velichko, minister of heavy, power and transport equipment of the USSR and Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union to Bucharest, also attended.

Meets With Andrei, Constantinescu

AU251749 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1705 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/04/1988—A Soviet governmental economic delegation led by I. S. Silayev, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, paid a visit to Romania over April 21-25.

The delegation had working interviews with Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Technical and Scientific Collaboration, and Ion Constantinescu, deputy prime minister.

The Soviet guests also met with executives of the Ministry of Heavy-Duty Equipment, the Ministry of Electrical Engineering, the Ministry of Construction and the State Planning Committee, and visited industrial enterprises in Bucharest and Brasov cities.

Ceausescu Sends Message to Israel's Herzog

AU251610 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
21 Apr 88 p 5

[Telegram by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Hayim Herzog, president of the State of Israel, on Israeli National Day]

[Text] To Mr Hayim Herzog, President of the State of Israel,

On the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of independence by the State of Israel, I take pleasure in conveying to you warmest congratulations on behalf of the Romanian people and myself personally.

I express the conviction that the relations between our countries will further develop, to the benefit of the Romanian and Israeli peoples and in the interest of peace, cooperation, and understanding in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Communique on Ceausescu Visit to Mongolia

AU251651 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
22 Apr 88 pp 1, 3

["Joint Communique" on the visit Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife, Elena Ceausescu, paid to the Mongolian People's Republic on 19-21 April]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official friendship visit to the Mongolian People's Republic on 19-21 April 1988. This was at the invitation of Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu laid a wreath at the tomb of Suhe Bator and H. Choybalsan, the founder of the MPRP and of the Mongolian State.

The distinguished Romanian guests learned with interest about the life and work of the Mongolian people and their achievements on the path of socialist construction.

The Romanian-Mongolian friendship rally in Ulaanbaatar, which was addressed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania and by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, was a telling expression of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties, countries, and people.

During a solemn ceremony that took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, was awarded the "Suhe Bator" Order, the highest distinction of the Mongolian People's Republic. It was conferred on him for the great contribution he has made to developing friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic and to strengthening peace and socialism, as well as on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

During the visit, the high Romanian guests enjoyed a warm reception and cordial hospitality everywhere, as an expression of the sincere feelings of friendship and mutual esteem between the two parties, countries, and people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, held official talks that took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh briefed each other on the current stage of socialist construction in their countries, examined the Romanian-Mongolian relations and the prospects for developing these relations, and had an exchange of views on pertinent issues of our times and of the international communist and workers movement.

I. [Roman one] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, presented the intensive activity of the Romanian people to fulfill the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress and of the Party National Conference, held in December 1987. He also showed ways to implement the measures to achieve the intensive development of industry and the new agrarian revolution, to improve the economic-financial mechanism, to achieve the new scientific-technical revolution, and to develop the workers revolutionary democracy.

Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, presented the MPRP's and of the Mongolian people's activities to implement the decisions of the 19th MPRP Congress and of the latest MPRP Central Committee plenums, with a view to perfecting the economic mechanism, increasing the efficiency of social production, and constantly improving the people's material and cultural well-being and stressed the particular importance of developing democracy and strengthening the role of the human.

The leaders of the two parties noted with satisfaction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and between the SR of Romania

and the Mongolian People's Republic develop successfully in all areas. They develop in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic, signed in 1983, on the basis of the principles of comradely assistance, international solidarity, and respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, and noninterference in domestic affairs.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh believe that the relations of close cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP are the decisive factor in developing multifaceted Romanian-Mongolian cooperation and in strengthening friendship between the Romanian and Mongolian people. The leaders of the two countries reaffirmed their determination to further develop cooperation between the RCP and the MPRP and to intensify the exchange of delegations and experience between the party and state bodies and mass and cultural organizations, for the benefit of the Romanian and the Mongolian people and in the interest of the cause of peace, socialism, and international cooperation.

Noting the positive results obtained so far in the field of economic-commercial and scientific-technical cooperation, the two party and state leaders of the two countries decided to make steady efforts to ensure the continuous increase of commercial exchanges and to achieve cooperation in production on solid, long-term, and mutually advantageous basis. This is in accordance with the new prospects and programs for socioeconomic development in the SR of Romania and in the Mongolian People's Republic. Within this context, the sides stressed the importance of implementing the provisions of the long-term program on developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic in the current period up to the year 2000 and of further expanding and deepening Romanian-Mongolian cooperation.

The leaders of the two countries spoke out for the continuous development of relations in the field of science, culture, education, press, and sports.

The SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic stressed the importance of cooperation within CEMA. They also expressed the determination to continue to work in the future, together with the other member countries, to implement the agreements adopted at the summit meeting of the CEMA member countries, the comprehensive program on scientific-technological progress up to the year 2000, and the decisions of the 43d CEMA session. The sides reiterated the determination of Romania and Mongolia to contribute to perfecting CEMA activity and increasing the efficiency of this organization.

II. [Roman two] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh expressed concern over the international situation, which continues to be very serious and complex as a result of the continuation of the arms

race, particularly the nuclear arms race, the maintenance of conflicts and tension in various areas of the world, and of the deterioration of the world economic situation. At the same time, the leaders of the two parties and states emphasized with satisfaction the positive tendencies that are manifested in the international life, as a result of the actions taken by socialist countries and by all democratic and realistic forces in the world. Within this context, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh noted that the fundamental issue of our times is to halt the arms race; to proceed to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament; to completely eliminate all nuclear weapons; to eliminate the danger of war; and to ensure the people's right to peace, security, and existence.

The leaders of the two parties and states noted that the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles is a historic event that demonstrates that it is possible and necessary to adopt radical measures for nuclear disarmament.

The SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic favor the continuation of the efforts and negotiations between the USSR and the United States. This is with a view to reaching an understanding on a 50-percent reduction of strategic nuclear weapons, on the inadmissibility of militarizing the outer space, and on completely prohibiting nuclear tests.

The two leaders speak out for drafting and adopting—within the United Nations—of a complex disarmament program, which should include the elimination of nuclear, chemical, and other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the reduction of military troops and conventional weapons. Adopting such a program during the third special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament, which will be held soon, would open up new prospects toward international negotiations and actions meant to halt the arms race and achieve disarmament.

Approaching the subject of the situation created in various parts of the world, the leaders of the two countries expressed their support with all the measures or initiatives meant to favor the finding of peaceful and political solutions to the existing crises and conflicts. The two leaders also expressed their determination to make a contribution to the reduction of the level of military confrontation in the interest of peace and security in the world.

Examining the evolution of the general European process, the leaders of the two parties and states expressed the need to achieve agreements and understandings at the Vienna Conference for Security and Cooperation in Europe, agreements that could lead to concrete confidence and disarmament measures and could develop relations of cooperation among European countries in the interest of peace and cooperation in Europe.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh favor the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness, free of nuclear and chemical weapons and free of foreign military bases. They expressed their support of the creation of such zones in the central and northern parts of Europe as well as in other regions of the world.

The two party and state leaders emphasized the importance of achieving the program of Warsaw Pact member states regarding the 25-percent reduction of military troops and conventional weapons and the proportional reduction of those countries' military expenditures.

The two state leaders noted that the situation in Asia and in the Pacific continues to be very complex. They emphasized the fact that developing friendly cooperation, based on equality and mutual advantage, among all the countries in Asia and the Pacific, regardless of their social system, is in keeping with the fundamental interests of the peoples in that region and will contribute to strengthening peace and security throughout the world. Likewise, the two leaders expressed their support for the proposals and initiatives that are meant to achieve this goal.

The SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic work to find overall, just, and durable solutions to the Middle East problems. This is on the basis of the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories; of recognizing the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to establish their own independent Palestinian state; and of ensuring the integrity, sovereignty, and security of all countries in that region. With a view to achieving this goal, the two countries speak out for the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference on Middle East problems, with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO and the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Expressing their concern with the dangerous events in the Gulf, the two party and state leaders stressed the need to halt the military conflict between Iran and Iraq, as soon as possible. They also wanted to find peaceful solutions to their problems, proceeding from the legitimate interests of those two countries, in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 598.

The SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic expressed their support for the initiatives and the proposals advanced by the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of that country, without any outside interference and for turning the Korean peninsula into a zone of peace, free of nuclear weapons.

Romania and Mongolia firmly condemn the aggressive actions of South Africa against independent neighboring countries and in southern Africa, as well as the policy of apartheid, the reprisals of the racist authorities against the majority population in that country. Romania and

Mongolia firmly spoke out for the abolition of the apartheid policy and for urgently granting Namibia's independence on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic support the struggle that the people in Latin America, in the Caribbean, as well as in other Latin American countries are waging for independence and for their free development, and they speak out against all forms of aggression and interference in domestic affairs.

The two party and state leaders emphasized the role and the increasing influence of the Nonaligned Movement in finding constructive solutions to the international problems and to preserving and consolidating peace.

The two party and state leaders believe that finding solutions to world economic problems, eliminating underdevelopment, and establishing a new international economic order are imperative requirements for the peace and security of nations. Romania and Mongolia speak out for an international conference, within the United Nations, with participation on an equal footing of all developing countries and developed countries. This is in order to achieve mutually acceptable solutions and with a view to finding solutions to the financial problems including developing countries' foreign debt problems.

The SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic firmly support the United Nations, the universal forum for discussing and solving the political, economic, and social problems of our times. They also support accelerating the disarmament process and creating favorable conditions for an overall system of world peace and security. The two countries speak out for increasing the role and efficiency of the United Nations and of the international organizations, for strengthening peace and international cooperation, in accordance with the realities of our times.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, reaffirmed the determination of their two parties to work consistently to strengthen the unity and solidarity among communist and workers parties and to achieve broad cooperation and an active dialogue, based on respect for the principles of equality of rights, independence, and the right of each party to establish independently its political line and its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the concrete conditions in which they carry out their activity. The RCP and the MPRP will continue to

actively cooperate in the future with all communist and workers parties, with national liberation movements, and with all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces everywhere that favor social progress, disarmament, and peace.

The two state leaders highly valued the positive results of the Romanian-Mongolian talks, which will give a new impetus to expanding and deepening friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MRP and between the SR of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed sincere thanks to Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, the MPRP Central Committee, and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic for the warm reception and hospitality extended them during their visit.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, invited Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, to pay an official friendship visit to the SR of Romania at his convenience. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Ulaanbaatar, 21 April 1988.

Andrei, Vaduva Receive FRG Trade Official
AU251943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1831 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/4/1988—On 25 April, Romanian Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei received Rudolf Georg von Wartenberg, parliamentary secretary of state at the Ministry of the Economy, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-West German Governmental Commission of Economic, Industrial and Technological Cooperation, now on a visit to Romania.

The guest was also received by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the talks held on those occasions, questions were approached concerning the development and diversification of the trade between the two countries, the expansion of economic cooperation and collaboration both bilaterally and on third markets.

Present was Helmut Mattias, ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to Bucharest.

Further on Visit of USSR's Vorotnikov

Received by Kronic

*LD251703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 25 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is on visit to our country within a program of cooperation between the RSFSR and the socialist republics of Serbia and Montenegro. In the course of today's talks, a number of issues of bilateral cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU were considered. Both sides agreed that the recent successful visit by M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had opened up prospects for further developing mutually advantageous cooperation. In this context, the two sides stressed the importance of cooperation at the level of republics and provinces. In the course of the talks, the two sides briefed each other about the two parties' coming activities on the domestic scene. V. Vorotnikov talked about a number of the USSR's initiatives and actions on the international scene. The talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, were attended on the Yugoslav side, by M. Lolic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; B. Jovanovic, president of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the SR of Serbia; and R. Butulija, vice president of the Executive Council of the SR of Serbia; and on the Soviet side by M. Vinogradov, the RSFSR foreign minister; V. Maltsev, the USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia; and other officials.

Received by Milosevic

*LD252056 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1553 GMT 25 Apr 88*

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—In Belgrade today Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, held talks with Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who is heading a delegation of the RSFSR on a visit to the SR of Serbia.

In a cordial and friendly talk, the two sides discussed strengthening and developing cooperation and bilateral relations on the basis of equality and joint interest. The several years-long successful economic, scientific, cultural, and educational cooperation, comprehensive contacts, and ties between the SR of Serbia and the RSFSR are, it was said, a significant contribution to overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations. It was pointed out that the recent visit by Mikhail Gorbachev to Yugoslavia gave a strong impetus to their further development.

Slobodan Milosevic spoke about the activities of the Serbian LC, within the framework of the LCY, on the realization of the congress decisions, economic and social reforms, implementation of changes in economic and political life and in the processes of the debureaucratization of society.

Extending greetings from Mikhail Gorbachev, Vitaliy Vorotnikov informed Slobodan Milosevic about the key questions of implementing perestroika in the Soviet Union, which is yielding initial results, as well as about the preparations for the 19th conference of Soviet Communists.

When discussing economic cooperation, both sides stressed that opportunities lay in a considerably higher use of the higher forms of production cooperation, such as industrial cooperation, joint investments and enterprises, in the development of high technologies and modern equipment.

Following the talks Slobodan Milosevic gave a luncheon for the guests, which was also attended by the highest ranking leaders of the republic and of Belgrade.

SAWPY Officials Receive Romanian Delegation

*AU252037 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
20 Apr 88 p 6*

[Text] Belgrade—Yesterday, at the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, talks were held with the members of the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front delegation that is visiting our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY. The delegation is led by Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee.

The delegation was received by Milojko Drulovic, president of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY, and Mirko Ostojic and Jovan Dejanovic, members of the SAWPY Presidium.

In the talks, which were conducted in an open [otvoren] and friendly atmosphere, they exchanged detailed information on the sociopolitical and economic situation in the SFRY and the SR of Romania and on the activities of the SAWPY and the Romanian Socialist Democracy and Unity Front.

They discussed the overall Yugoslav-Romanian relations and, in that context, the further development of cooperation between the two organizations.

Bulgarian Party Official Pays Visit
LD251832 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1126 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG)—Relations between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and the Bulgarian Communist Party are developing favorably on the tested and in practice affirmed principles, as LCY Central Committee Executive Secretary Dr. Stanislav Stojanovic and Bulgarian CP Central Committee Secretary Dimitur Stanishev assessed today.

Stanishev is visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidency.

Equity-based cooperation between the LCY and the Bulgarian Communist Party represents a significant factor of Yugoslav-Bulgarian overall cooperation, underscored Stojanovic and Stanishev, and expressed readiness for the further promotion of the cooperation.

Donev, Delegation Arrive in Havana
LD252135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—Dr Aleksandar Donev, member of the FEC and chairman of the Yugoslav side to the mixed commission for economic cooperation with Cuba, arrived in Havana today. He is heading a Yugoslav delegation at a session of the mixed Yugoslav-Cuban Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

Government Faces Confidence Tests on Economy
LD251310 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1114 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Report by Milica Knezevic: "Yugoslav Government Faces Mid-Term Confidence Tests"]

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government faces two tests in the Assembly of Yugoslavia in May: It is to submit a biannual report on the first half of its mandate, and a program to unfreeze prices and salaries which were partially frozen last November.

The federal government has submitted detailed written reports on both topics.

The previous governments passed this regular test halfway through their mandate with either praise or criticism, depending on the economic situation.

This time economic and other conditions are not favorable to the government and it will have to face serious criticism from the assembly delegates.

The Assembly of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia gave an unfavorable evaluation of the two-year work of Mikuš's government, blaming it for an insufficiently market-oriented economic policy which it cited as the main cause of inflation and crisis.

The seven other republics and provinces participating in the May debate will decide whether the Slovenian evaluation will be confirmed by the Assembly of Yugoslavia or whether it will be corrected. Whether or not the government will be given the green light for the second half of its mandate depends on the federal Assembly's evaluation.

The second test will certainly draw the attention of the public. The May package of measures was drawn up under the IMF's instructions and with firm promises of a 1.4 billion dollar boost, under strictly set conditions.

The IMF's conditions for Yugoslavia are set in a stand-by arrangement which envisages strict adherence to the contracted obligations, including a target inflation rate of 95 per cent for this year. This means that all the major forces behind inflation—salaries, public spending and the credit and monetary policy—should be below that rate.

Unless these conditions are met, the IMF, which will monitor the economic situation in the country every three months, will cancel the arrangement.

Inflation must be halved, but the question is how to achieve this since a liberalization of prices becomes effective on May 15 when 60 per cent of all prices will be formed freely. In the past, this usually resulted in a new wave of price hikes. Many economists claim that freer market activities will have the effect of moderating prices.

The government responds to criticism by claiming its role is limited primarily due to extensive decentralization, as a result of which each federal unit lays emphasis on its own interests, thus neglecting the interests of the country as a whole.

The government counts among its successful achievements the large increase of exports to convertible currency markets, decreasing the trade deficit, the surplus in the country's balance of payments and the decrease of its foreign debt.

The government acknowledges that a high price was paid for these results—foreign currency reserves have diminished, economic growth is sluggish and there has been a net capital outflow from the country.

The government will not find it easy to pass both tests even though the economic policy was adopted by the Assembly of Yugoslavia which supported negotiations with the IMF.

Kronic Examines Tasks for LCY Conference
LD211918 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1405 GMT 21 Apr 88

[Text] Kikinda, 21 Apr (TANJUG)—One of the tasks of the LCY conference must be to radically change the behavior of all the factors of Yugoslavia's policy, while constitutional amendments and changes in the political system should in this respect contribute to the establishment of order. This is so Yugoslavia and the federation can function.

Boško Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said this during today's visit to Kikinda, where he had talks with representatives of the Kikinda iron foundry—a collective with 5,800 employees and 1,330 Communists.

We always stumble a great deal between declarations and actions, Kronic added. Sometimes this is less serious, and sometimes more so. No one stumbles on mountains, but rather on stones and pebbles. There are many stones, many particular interests and too much national egoism preventing and blocking the implementation of tasks. None of our policies were so bad that such failures had to occur. We can have the most ideal program of economic reforms, but if it is undermined in practice it becomes useless. For this reason we should have the LCY conference.

When I said that the conference would take place at the right moment, explained Kronic, I had in mind the fact that we are presently facing a critical point in our development. The conference should establish how the economy should develop for a longer period of time, how economic reform should be implemented, and how self-managing production relations and the position of associated labor should be consolidated. We are at a crossroads and a crucial moment that requires an operational program.

We have understood the criticism against the LC, especially against its organs, on how to bear our part of responsibility for the establishment of firms stands and in which direction Yugoslav Communists would become involved to overcome the crisis. It is not easy to say what Yugoslavia will be like. It can wither one way or another. Centralist tendencies are serious. This is noticeable in discussions that are well-meaning, at times tendentious, in the sense that they negate socialism, and point out that we had a better socialism, why did we need all this, etc. There are also theses that negate Yugoslavia and define it as a Brioni Yugoslavia. Those well-known requests are also raised—one country, one party, one economy, one flag, one anthem—do not let me continue with simplifications, said Kronic. This is a unitarist concept that is quite developed. Why developed? Because in the situation we are facing, which is not good, people can genuinely become attracted by slogans and alternatives, such

as another kind of socialism. A thesis on reprivatization of the Yugoslav economy and the capitalist method of development is also in full swing.

Kronic agreed with speakers' comments that there is far too much state interference in associated labor, which also deserves to be discussed at the LCY conference. This justified criticism at the expense of the LCY and its organs will be of use, even if it was brought about by hardships, for the consolidation of the LC position in new conditions and for its reaffirmation and regeneration.

This also implies other measures of differentiation and changes in organization and work. In any case, however we may understand the situation, time, and duties, we should take into account that the LC must be democratized and that this may be the way of implementing its vanguard role today. There are no illusions that a strong party, a party with firm discipline and Army order, could help. We cannot go backwards, we have to go toward the further democratization of the LCY and intensify its responsibility and presence as a leading role in the system.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium devoted a part of his speech to the vital need for more modern political work, especially at the party, and speedier elimination of long exhausting meetings, stressing that more votes are needed from associated labor to the LCY Central Committee and other organs.

Noting that some efforts in the economy at the end of last year were feverish with a great deal of tension, Kronic pointed out that all this was also mixed with various tendencies toward opposition. Not wanting this, some associations and some [words indistinct] are competing about who would attack the Constitution, the system, and Tito to a greater extent. They should sometimes be slapped on the wrist. We know what is most important. As a movement we have a sense of responsibility and dignity, and it is not good to put up with every louse.

There are far too many nationalists for us to arrest them. Why should we do this? The number one question is how to fight against them on the public scene. A question also arises as to whether there is nationalism in the LCY or not. There is. Nationalism in the LC starts when it is not noticeable in one's own nation. We must fight against all kinds of nationalism because they are all dangerous. I hope that the LC conference will encourage all fighters against nationalism to publicly come out and deal with them, concluded Kronic.

Milosevlic Discusses Market Functions
AU201937 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 20 Apr 88

[Text] A fuller analysis of the way the Yugoslav market functions can only confirm the fact that individual, self-sufficient so-called national economies have been

developing for a long time. This is one of the assessments made by Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, at the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber session following the publication of a report on the functioning of a unified Yugoslav market.

Speaking about what will happen after 15 May, Milos Milosavljevic said, in connection with IMF negotiations, that international financial support, which is being counted on, will enable the market mechanisms of the Yugoslav economy to operate more freely than before.

Djordje Vlajic and Slavisa Stojkovic present more details of the morning session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber:

To link the the fact that the unified Yugoslav market is not functioning with the fact that regulations are not being implemented, with a lack of discipline, or other exclusively subjective reasons is an extreme simplification of the causes of this failure to function. Milos Milosavljevic stressed in his introductory speech to the Federal Chamber session that disturbances are too deep. In addition, they are primarily based on the fact that national economies are being created in our country with all their uneconomic consequences and without the possibility of increasing the level of social product and national income through our present economic structure.

A general agreement on the need for a radical break with excessive regulations and state intervention seems to be breaking up because of different starting points. Federal interference has been criticized above all, but the fact is overlooked that decentralized statism at other levels is no less an obstacle to the functioning of a unified Yugoslav market, Milos Milosavljevic stressed.

[Begin Milosavljevic recording] Instead of seeking full independence of the basic economic factor and its independent functioning on the unified Yugoslav market, one asks for the dominant position of expanded reproduction by the working people and nations of any of the republics, supposedly personified by the republican state, as if one's own statism were less harmful.

How is one to understand advocacy of the market when one limits it with republican and provincial borders? Is the working of a unified Yugoslav market possible without a unified economic system and without a unified economic area? These are key questions which must be answered in the process of changing the Yugoslav Constitution, proceeding from the joint responsibility of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces for the development of the country. [end recording]

Milos Milosavljevic talked about the proposed economic policy measures to be applied after 15 May that have been submitted by the FEC to the Assembly and that are

contained in the present report along with some assessments. The FEC vice president stressed that the intervention measures taken at the end of last year had nonetheless had some effect despite their inconsistent application.

The rate of inflation has slowed down somewhat—it was less than 153 percent at the end of March and it was 167 percent in December—and exports have increased. However, the overall economic situation has not essentially improved.

The proposed measures submitted to the Assembly are based on the anti-inflation program and this year's Economic Resolution and contain the tasks that are envisaged by the 1-year stand-by arrangement with the IMF.

Milosavljevic stressed that a liberalization of prices is to come. Under this 60 percent of prices of goods and services will be freed. In this connection, the protection of that production whose prices will be freely formed will be reduced through the liberalization of import regulations. Milos Milosavljevic emphasized that about 40 percent of overall imports will be completely free by the middle of May.

[Begin Milosavljevic recording] The reorganization of the foreign debt will ease the burden of repayments by almost \$2 billion in 1988. In addition, financial assistance of about \$1.4 billion is envisaged in the form of fresh credits from the IMF, the World Bank, the governments of the creditor countries, and commercial banks. This significant financial assistance should make a growth of production and the social product possible, and should mark the beginning of the process of change in the structure of the Yugoslav economy on the basis of world criteria and yardsticks and its quicker technological modernization.

Therefore it is not a question of assistance on the basis of which we would increase domestic consumption along with an even greater burden of foreign debt. The lessons of our not-so-distant past are still too fresh for us to make the same mistake again. The consolidation of the foreign debt opens the possibility for an increase in the standard of living, but only through greater production and development investment. [end recording]

Of course, public and common expenditure will generally be cut, and it will be harmonized with the growth of nominal income or retail prices. Speaking about personal incomes, the target rate of inflation will provide the starting point for determining the limit of their possible increase. If inflation exceeds target inflation, pay will be calculated as a sum of four fifths of last year's average and this year's increase in the cost of living.

All these measures will initially, after they begin to be implemented after 15 May, cause a certain increase in prices, but the mechanism of supply and demand will

restore market equilibrium. Any immoderate step in setting prices will return as a boomerang because it will not be possible to sell goods, and stocks will increase, and a liquidity shortage will ensue. When 60 percent of the prices of goods and services are formed according to the market conditions, the majority of the economy will be responsible for its own business decisions. The time ahead of us will not be easy. Milos Milosavljevic stressed. Many present values expressed with the yardsticks of a closed economy will not stand the test of time.

In the discussion of the analysis of the functioning of a unified Yugoslav market, the Federal Chamber delegates adopted the assessments and conclusions of the Socio-economic Relations Committee. It was noted on this occasion that a further weakening and undermining of the unity of the Yugoslav market occurred in comparison with 1985, when these problems were discussed in the assembly. It was stated that one of the chief causes was the lack of theoretical and ideological clarity of the chief questions of the role and nature of commodity production, the commodity-monetary relations, and the market in socialism, and in this connection, the economic system provisions that are out of harmony with the concept of a market economy.

The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber believed that a proper functioning of a unified Yugoslav market cannot be ensured on the basis of the existing economic system provisions. The Federal Chamber therefore assumed the obligation that it will organize its work in such a way that legal and other provisions changing the socioeconomic and political system will be adopted in good time. This, it was said, is the most essential prerequisite for an efficient functioning of the unified market and for a way out of the crisis.

Bosnia Council President Candidate Rejected
LD251720 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—The Bosnia-Herzegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium this afternoon decided that not all conditions have been fulfilled for electing either the president, the vice president, or the members of the republic's Executive Council at the 27 April session of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Assembly.

This means that for the first time since the war a new government will not be elected, although the mandate of the previous one has expired. One of the signatories of the social contract on cadre policy, the Bosnia-Herzegovina youth organization Presidium, has put forward a number of objections to the sole candidate for president, Stevo Mirjanic. Some of the other signatories had objections to candidates for the post of vice president. As a result, the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as the proposer of the new government, will have to carry out consultations.

At the Assembly's session, the delegates will be informed about the entire issue and will at the same time be asked to give their interpretation of the constitutional provisions which, according to some, allows one candidate for the government's president, while the others insist that there should be more candidates.

Presidency President Withdraws
LD251730 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Sarajevo, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—Mato Andric, president of the Presidency of the SR of Bosnia-Herzegovina, has withdrawn his candidature for reelection to this post. Members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina SAWP Republican Conference Presidium were informed of this by Nikola Stojanovic, member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, who stressed that Andric had decided on this step because of criticisms made against him by the Presidium of the republic's youth organization.

The Republican Presidency agreed to this and put forward Dr Nikola Filipovic as the new candidate for president of the republic.

FEC Criticized at Slovene Youth Conference
LD251952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1332 GMT 25 Apr 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 Apr (TANJUG)—Despite its results and increasingly frequent demands that it should step down, the FEC refuses to resign of its own free will, so its resignation must be asked for. Tone Anderlic, president of the Federation of Slovene Socialist Youth, said this at a session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of that federation. In fact he was only summing up the discussion. During this discussion, not one single word was heard in defense of the FEC.

It is believed here in Ljubljana that the FEC has failed to live up to expectations in all areas, and that the people have lost confidence in it. Its fault, Mauricij Olenik said, is that on the one hand it is seeking a verbal "refuge behind the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium," and, on the other, that "it is not carrying out the conclusions of the party leadership," that it "always speaks," to quote Tatjana Pinoza [not further identified], "about the factors that are hampering its work, but never specifically explains what they are." For her, "as a human being and as a citizen of this country, a government that does not operate in the interest of its country and its population is unacceptable."

This prompted Amrko Golob to warn that this attitude towards the FEC, by the logic of the matter, must be applied, in the second stage, also at the republican level. This means that the work of the Slovene Republican Executive Council must also be reexamined. Proposals

were heard that "fear should be cast aside and a confidence vote on the FEC taken as early as today's session." This was rejected with the explanation that this came under the jurisdiction of the SFRY Assembly.

However, it was decided to suggest to the conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth that it discuss this issue before the SFRY Assembly session, when the report on the work of the FEC will be examined, and adopt appropriate conclusions.

Kosovo Polje LC Protests Cadre Policy
AU191516 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian
14 Apr 88 p 5

[G. Bajrami, E. Bajcinovci report: "Genuine Problems Demand a Principled Approach"]

[Text] The meeting of the Presidium of the Kosovo Polje LC Regional Conference the evening before last assessed activity in connection with performing the tasks of the program of action approved at the recent gathering of Kosovo Polje Communists. Attending the meeting were Miroslav Markovic and Zika Radojlovic, members of the Serbian LC Central Committee; Petar Kostic, Ljubomir Popovic, and Tomislav Sekulic, from the Kosovo LC Political Aktiv; Hysamedin Azemi, Zivojin Mitrovic, Isa Mustafa, and Gani Jashari, members of the Pristina LC Communal Committee; as well as other members of the Pristina LC Communal Committee and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee; and a number of other activists.

Mitar Baljevic, chairman, said in his opening speech that the reasons for holding this meeting were the slow pace in performing the tasks set by the recent gathering of Kosovo Polje Communists and the very charged political and security situation in the two Kosovo Polje local communities, which is marked by the increased emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, troubled intranational relations, and the continued activity of Albanian nationalism. Many speakers also observed that a further reason for holding the meeting was the last Pristina LC Communal Committee session, at which three members tendered their resignation "as a sign of protest against the way cadre policy in the commune has been pursued."

Other Serbian and Montenegrin members of the LC Communal Committee and the Kosovo Polje LC Regional Conference Presidium also gave notice of their resignation at the meeting the evening before last, which lasted more than 7 hours. They said they would resign if the way cadre policy is pursued in Pristina Commune and beyond is not examined as speedily as possible, and if measures are not taken against those who are responsible for the shortcomings and weaknesses pointed out by those who have resigned and those who have given notice of doing so.

Cadres Must Be Discussed More Responsibly [subhead]

In his speech, Tomislav Sekulic called for an end to gatherings outside the framework of our legal forums,

because they cheapen the stands adopted at the recent gathering of Kosovo Polje Communists. He said that the tendency to compile lists of cadres and to demand their election by ultimatums, in the way a Kosovo Polje SAWP branch has done, is unacceptable. Such behavior is also a poor service to those cadres who find themselves on the citizens' list. In this connection, he mentioned the tendency of some people to assess Serbian and Montenegrin cadres according to their readiness to enact conclusions relating to achieving unity within the SR of Serbia. In his view "cadres who show this readiness find it hard to obtain clearance for any position, while only cadres who evade these conclusions are found to be appropriate." Dusan Bojkovic spoke "in the name of the people," who, according to him, are greatly enraged by the nominations made for the highest positions in the province and commune. He was amazed, he said, by the fact that all those cadres called to account by this locality, on the basis of evidence, have risen to high office, and he went on to say that the forces of political bureaucracy and Albanian separatism lie behind such a cadre policy.

Gani Jashari disagreed with the views of Bojkovic and some who spoke similarly. He demanded that cadres must be talked about with greater responsibility, and by means of evidence. The theory that the political bureaucracy and the separatists lie behind cadre policy is unacceptable and very damaging. We must talk about the shortcomings and weaknesses in this sphere that no doubt exist, but not with generalizations that are offensive to all progressive forces. He called for more caution in promoting the theory that there is a difference of opinion between Albanian and Serbian Communists on how to pursue cadre policy, and in how to approach some of our current problems.

Pavle Jovanovic and Novica Jakovlevic explained their reasons for their resignation at the last Pristina LC Communal Committee meeting. Radenko Krulj announced that he too would tender his resignation at the next Pristina LC Communal Committee meeting, and would not be alone in this, if measures were not taken against those who had brought the situation to this pass and had allowed problems in cadre policy to accumulate. On the same pretext, Veljko Odalovic and Zoran Cirkovic also announced their intention to resign as members of the Kosovo Polje LC Regional Conference Presidium.

Zivojin Mitrovic, secretary to the Pristina LC Communal Committee Presidium, stressed that it is not a good thing to tackle genuine problems in an unprincipled way. There are similar problems in other areas of the commune, and he asked where such a way of approaching them would lead us. He called for more consistency on the part of Communists and for a more responsible approach to every problem. Meanwhile, Isa Mustafa spoke about the measures that have been undertaken by the Pristina Communal Committee Executive Council in carrying out the program of action approved at the gathering of Kosovo Polje Communists.

Communists Must Take the Situation in Hand [subhead]

Hysamedin Azemi, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, said that all reasonable demands are being considered, and opportunities of fulfilling them are being explored. He could not accept a response to unprincipled procedures with unprincipled methods. He also objected both to preconceived ideas about how the Pristina LC Communal Committee and its presidium should act in response to the resignations that had been submitted and to the present meeting devoting itself entirely to these resignations. The Presidium of this conference must prevent any attempt to organize gatherings outside the framework of our legal forums, and should make itself responsible for this. What does it mean when the entire meeting says that a protest gathering has been called, when you yourselves say that its time and place is already known, and when no Communist is ready to say who has summoned it and who is organizing it? I cannot be persuaded that such gatherings are spontaneous.

Petar Kostic observed that the meeting was involving itself increasingly with matters other than those on the agenda. He called for the conference and its Presidium to take the situation in Kosovo Polje and the surrounding area in hand. The criteria for cadre policy must be first of all an assessment of the appropriateness of the candidate and his record in actual work, and not whether one locality or another likes him. We know that somebody must take the initiative in nominating a cadre, but it is not democracy to insist that he alone should be elected. However, it is also harmful if cadres nominated by a certain locality encounter prejudice and aversion. He objected to the tendency to attack the most tried and tested cadres and the fictitious theory that a confrontation exists between indigenous Serbian and Montenegrin cadres, and those who are newcomers to Kosovo. Among other things, in his speech he expressed reservations concerning the idea that the counterrevolutionary events of 1981 brought the most harm to the Albanian nationality themselves, basing his doubts on the situation in which the Serbian and Montenegrin populace are subjected to constant pressure from Albanian nationalists to abandon their own homeland.

Are We Free From Mere Statements and Forum-Like Work? [subhead]

Ljubomir Popovic said that duplicity in LC policy is destructive, especially where intranational relations are concerned. There is nothing wrong in your talking about other people's shortcomings and weaknesses, but it is wrong for you not to talk about your own. Talking about cadre policy, he observed that it is often conducted in an ad hoc manner, without long-term planning, and shortcomings and weaknesses often arise because of this. As regards the resignations, he said that this is no way to solve problems, and he expressed confidence that the Communal Committee will find the strength to solve the situation these resignations have created.

Miroslav Markovic observed that national division is present not only among the authorities, but at the broad base, and that we have still not freed ourselves from mere statements and forum-like activity. He considered the resignations to be a form of pressure to solve problems, and not a further complication of the situation. He devoted a part of his speech to efforts being made by the SR of Serbia and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo together to solve some problems, and he promised that the practical results of these efforts will soon be visible.

Zika Radojlovic was of the view that the struggle against Albanian nationalism is still proceeding slowly. He said metaphorically that "we have grasped the snake by the tail, not the head." We are practically on the threshold of an ethnically pure Kosovo, and Yugoslav public opinion must realize this. People who assert that, even if Kosovo becomes ethnically pure, the Albanians will be a stable element and Kosovo will remain part of Yugoslavia are deceived. This theory is launched merely in order to admit the possibility of an ethnically pure Kosovo. As for guarantees, there is nothing to say to them except thank you. He objected to the assessments stating that Serbian nationalists are encouraging and inspiring the gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins. He asked how these people could fail to gather together when their requests do not meet with understanding from our legal authorities. Why do we never ask what the causes of these gatherings are, but only deal with the consequences? Where is the solidarity of the Albanians, and why do they not join in these gatherings and in the demands of the Serbs and Montenegrins?

He also objected to the view that Serbian nationalism is only discussed in a shamefaced way and in abstract phrases. This is a view that casts aspersions on the Serbian LC, which has always been consistent in combating Serbian nationalism, he added. He concluded by demanding that the LCY Action Conference should halt emigration by all possible means, and that there should be no more talk about this process, which we have discussed for years. He also spoke about certain opinions according to which cadres who come here from the Serbian LC Central Committee and the SR of Serbia are supposedly not contributing toward the stabilization of the situation. Gani Jashari objected to the way in which Radojlovic voiced certain grievances, and added that every form of tangible assistance from these cadres has been welcome, and that there have been assessments about this matter which there was no need for him or anyone else to repeat.

Svetislav Jaksic also mentioned Branko Horvat's interview in RILINDJA, and expressed amazement that the organ of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Committee should publish an affirmation of the "Kosovo—Republic" thesis at a time like now. This interview was then mentioned by two or three other speakers, who entirely

forgot RILINDJA's good intentions and its clear dissociation from Horvat's unacceptable theories, which have long been available to Yugoslav public opinion through other media.

Horvat Interview Called 'Ambiguous'
AU260853 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian
23 Apr 88 p 5

["Statement of the RILINDJA Basic LC Organization on the Publication of the Interview With Branko Horvat"]

[Excerpt] In the course of its efforts to involve itself as fully and comprehensively as possible in the community of the Yugoslav media and in the general currents of sociopolitical thinking in the country, RILINDJA has published a series of interviews with distinguished working people in sociopolitical life, science, and culture throughout the country. In this context, RILINDJA on 3 April published an interview with Branko Horvat relating to certain aspects of the so-called "Kosovo question." The theories and opinions expressed by Horvat in this interview are the same as those that have been in circulation and before national public opinion for a fairly long time. Through various national newspapers and magazines, echoes of Horvat's views have also reached the Kosovo public. There is a potential danger that some of these unacceptable theories, especially the counterrevolutionary theory of "Kosovo—Republic," will be abused by Albanian nationalists, particularly now that a major debate is being conducted on constitutional changes.

Therefore, out of a desire to clearly oppose some of Horvat's unacceptable and contradictory theories from the very start, RILINDJA published the interview with this writer alongside a commentary by one of its own journalists, which had the particular aim of opposing the "Kosovo—Republic" theory, theories concerning the so-called "Kosovo nation," a Balkan confederation, and so forth. However, despite the good intention to oppose these theories, which cannot be cast in doubt, there were omissions on this occasion that led to political consequences for RILINDJA, since room was left for misunderstandings, ambiguities, and obscurity, as was evident in people's subsequent reactions.

The first reactions were among the editorial board the next day, when a meeting of the domestic political news section and the journalists' association assessed the Horvat interview as an article that should not have been published in such a way and with such content, since

anything that is not clear in the present complicated situation can cause harm and further exacerbate the political situation in Kosovo.

It is obvious that we could have opposed and exposed Branko Horvat's ideas without an interview, but we considered that arguing with his theories would, in fact, mean arguing with the newspapers and magazines that have published them. The discussions within the editorial board itself drew attention primarily to those parts of the interview and its commentary by our journalist that are possibly ambiguous. The situation created by the publication of the Horvat interview, together with the consequences and the reactions from public opinion, presented us with the need for a broader assessment of all these questions within the RILINDJA party organization itself.

The secretariat of the RILINDJA basic LC organization, in its joint meetings with the journalists' association held on 14 and 20 April, and the meeting of the basic LC organization on 21 April, assessed the entire situation and commented:

1. Despite good intentions, which cannot be doubted, the interview with Branko Horvat, as stated above, should not have been published in such a way and with such contents.
2. The very fact of the publication of the interview was accompanied by omissions that have left room for ambiguities, obscurities, and misunderstandings with political implications. This was also a consequence of the lack of vital coordination in the publication procedure. The RILINDJA editorial team took the content of this interview in isolation from the whole complexity of the situation, and this testifies to a lack of necessary political thought and of awareness of the need for clarity that the situation demands. The lack of such thought is especially noticeable in the way Horvat's theories are opposed.
3. The soundest professional procedure and the most fruitful political procedure would have been a clear dissociation from Horvat's views during the interview itself.

It is true that, with the intention of avoiding possible political implications, a commentary by the interviewer was published alongside the interview, which is a very rare practice in journalism, and is professionally doubtful as a form of rebuttal. However, since the necessary dissociation was absent from the interview itself, such a commentary was necessary, since the aim of the editorial board and the interviewer was to oppose Horvat's theories, and especially that of "Kosovo—Republic", against which RILINDJA has always fought energetically and consistently. [passage omitted]